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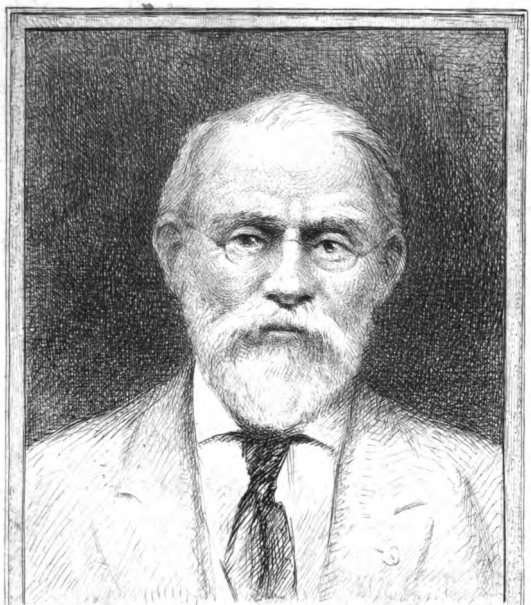

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THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR.

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THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR

CONTAINING

A NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

GROSVENOR, EAST INDIAMAN

WRECKED ON THE COAST OF CAFFRARIA, 1782;

COMPILED BY

MR. GEORGE CARTER

FROM THE EXAMINATION OF JOHN HYNES,
ONE OF THE SURVIVORS;

AND

JOURNAL OF A JOURNEY

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1790 AND 1791,
UNDERTAKEN BY J. VAN REENEN AND OTHERS IN
SEARCH OF THE WRECK OF THE GROSVENOR.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL BY

CAPT. EDWARD RIOU.

WITH A PREFACE BY C. GRAHAM BOTHA, M.A.

THE VAN RIEBEECK SOCIETY,
CAPETOWN.
1927.

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PREFACE.

Of the many shipwrecks on the southern coast of Africa few have aroused so much interest as that of the *Grosvenor,* which went ashore some miles north of the Umzimvubu River in 1782. "This wreck," says Dr. G. McC. Theal in his History of South Africa, "has been a favourite theme for poets and romance writers, and to the present day speculations are frequently put forward as to the fate of the lady passengers." At the present time speculations in still another direction are being made. An attempt has recently been made from a purely commercial point to recover some of the treasure from the sunken ship.

The *Grosvenor,* an English East Indiaman, sailed in June 1782 from Trincomalee for England having on board one hundred and fifty men, women and children. Amongst the passengers were several officers of position in the service of the East India Company. After she had struck the coast one hundred and thirty-six persons found themselves on African soil in a part inhabited by natives. The whole party, except two, decided to make their way overland to the Cape of Good Hope. What befell the survivors, the misery they endured, the hardships and fatigues they experienced and other incidents is related in the first part of this volume. It is reprinted from the published account of John Hynes, one of the survivors.

When the news of the wreck and the sufferings of the survivors reached Cape Town through the Landdrost (Magistrate) of Swellendam, a relief party was sent out by the Dutch authorities. This consisted of one hundred Europeans and three

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hundred Hottentots under the command of Mr. Hillegard Muller. They were accompanied by two of the wrecked seamen who had managed to reach the Cape.

The expedition was obliged to turn back owing to the hostile attitude of the Tembu tribe of natives. But in Kaffirland they came across six Lascars and two black women who had been servants to the lady passengers. From them they learnt that to the best of their belief, all the other shipwrecked people had either been killed by the Kaffirs or had perished of want and fatigue.

Some eight years later a party of burghers set out to search for some white women reported to be living among the Kaffirs and said to be of the *Grosvenor*. As leader of the expedition Mr. Jan Holtshausen was appointed and as journalist Mr. Jacob van Reenen. The account of this undertaking, a translation of a copy of the original Dutch manuscript, was printed in 1792. It was edited by "the gallant, good" Captain Edward Riou, R.N., and is now reprinted in the second part of this book.

These two accounts are republished as they appear in the original editions together with the notes and footnotes. They have been used by Moodie in his "Battles and Adventures," in which are also given accounts by other survivors of the wreck, and in several other references. With regard to van Reenen's journal, Moodie says that only one hundred copies were published and at the time he wrote in 1880 the book was very scarce.[1] The original was written in Dutch and

[1] There is a copy in the Cape Archives. The South African Public Library also possesses a copy as well as an edition published at Leiden in 1793, being a Dutch translation from the English. The Mendelssohn Library has a copy of the English Edition, and also a French translation of the English, published in Paris, 1798. It contains in addition a translation of the preface to the Dutch edition

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Captain Riou tells us in his introduction that van Reenen's brother sent him a copy. "And such as it is, literally translated, ... it has been thought worthy the public eye . . . ." In a recent catalogue[2] of Francis Edwards Ltd. of London, a contemporary manuscript of van Reenen's journal is offered for sale. The few passages quoted in the catalogue do not compare word for word with the printed text although the general context is the same.

There is a fair amount of literature concerning the *Grosvenor,* much of which is based on the early printed accounts. Readers interested in what has already been published should consult Mendelssohn's "Bibliography" and Moodie's "The History of the Battles and Adventures of the British, the Boers, and the Zulus etc., in Southern Africa."

The official records of the Dutch East India Company preserved in the Cape Archives contain several references to the wreck. The Landdrost of Swellendam wrote on the 5th December, 1782, to the Governor notifying the arrival there of five of the survivors. He gives a brief summary of the events as told by these men and says "136 persons reached the shore; but owing to the harsh treatment of the Kaffirs, many died." He asked to be allowed to send out a commando under an able commander to search for the survivors.[3] The number of persons saved is also given in a letter from the Cape to the Directors of the Dutch Company in Holland, which mentions that there were 150 souls on board when she struck. This information was gathered from two of the survivors, John Warmington and Barney Larey (Leary).[4]

[2] No. 501 of 1927, item 417.
[3] Inkomende Brieven 1782—1783. C.468.
[4] Letter 30.12.1782. Uitgaande Brieven 1781—82. C 566

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On account of his knowledge of the English language, Mr. Abraham Chiron, a Company's official, was instructed to take the evidence of the survivors of everything relating to the *Grosvenor*.[5] Mr. Chiron examined Barney Leary, Thomas Lewis, John Warmington, William Hubberly, Jeremiah Evans, Francisco Dallos (de Lasso), Francisco Bianco and John Hynes.[6] His report[7] is dated 18th March, 1783, and contains several facts which can be gathered from other sources.

There are two interesting references which should be mentioned. From the resolutions of the Council of Policy we read that at a meeting held on the 9th December, 1783, it was resolved that the taxed expenses of the officers and men of the Swellendam district who went to search for the men of the *Grosvenor*, amounting to *Rds*.6587·18,[8] was to be paid from the Company's treasury to the Swellendam district. The English East India Company appreciated the help given to the survivors by the Cape Government and wrote a letter of thanks as follows:—[9]

To the honble Jochem van Plettenberg
Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Honorable Sir!

The Court of directors of the English East India Company, having been informed from the examination of Several of the Crew of the late

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[5] Hynes refers to this, see p.115.

[6] Written in the original as Bonny Lary, Thomas Leuwis, John Wahrneton, William Hebberton, Jurry Myer Evens, Robbert Price, Francisco Dallos, Francisco Bianco & John Heins.

[7] Attestatien 1783. C.400.

[8] Approximately £1,318. The claims actually field by the inhabitants of the Swellendam district amounted to approximately £2,115.

[9] Memorien en Rapporten 1783. C.315. p.299. See also a printed Dutch copy of this in Bijlagen 1784. C.185. p.177.

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ship *Grosvenor*, which was wrecked on the Caffree Coast in August 1782, of the humane traitment they met with, and the endeavours you used to find the rest of the Crew and passengers, we the Chairman and deputy Chairman esteem ourselves particularly happy in being honored with the Commands of the Court of Directors, to return you their gratefull acknowledgements for the assistance you afforded, in relieving the distressed sufferers, and in endeavouring to recover those who may have been left in the country.

The Company's Ship *Swallow*, Captain Richard Bendy, by which you will receive this letter, is sent express to carry to India the preliminary articles between his Majesty and the States general of the united provinces and the definitive treaty of peace between the Crowns of Great Britain, france and Spain.

We are with the greatest respect
Honorable Sir!

Your most obedient and humble servants

HENRY FLETCHER,

(Signed) NATH. SMITH.

East India House, London.
10 September 1783.

One notices that this letter is dated 10th of September, 1783, and the above mentioned Resolution of the Council for the payment of Rds. 6587. 15. was taken three months later.

No mention is made in the letter of any refund in connection with the same. It is likely that the Dutch East India Company had afterwards claimed the refund, fixed in December, 1783, but so far we

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have been unable to trace any accounts bearing on this matter.

As a third and primary account of this shipwreck we publish at the end of this volume, the one given by the survivors Barney Leary and seven others, appearing in the volume of Attestatien for 1783.[10]

C. G. B.

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[10] C.400.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. Reports of De Chavonnes and his Council, and of van Imhoff, on the Cape, 1918. Price to members, 6s. Out of print.
2. Mentzel, O. F.—Life at the Cape in the mid-eigtheenth century; being the biography of Rudolf Siegfried Alleman, Captain of the Military Forces at the Cape of Good Hope. Translated from the German by Miss M. Greenlees, M.A., 1919. Society's edition out of print.
3. De Mist, J. A.—Memorandum containing recommendations for the form and administration of government at the Cape of Good Hope; with an English version by Miss K. M. Jeffreys, B.A., and a preface by S. F. N. Gie, Ph.D., 1920. Price to members, 10s. 6d.
4. Mentzel, O. F.—A geographical-topographical description of the Cape of Good Hope. Translated from the German by H. J. Mandelbrote, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History in the University of Cape Town. Part I., 1921. Price to members, 7d. 6d.
5. Collectanea, Vol. I.—With a preface by C. Graham Botha, 1924. Price to members, 5s.
6. Mentzel, O. F.—A geographical-topographical description of the Cape of Good Hope. Translated from the German by H. J. Mandelbrote, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History in the University of Cape Town. Part II., 1925. Price to members, 6s.
7. The Diary of the Rev. F. Owen, Missionary with Dingaan, together with the accounts of Zulu affairs by the interpreters, Messrs. Hulley and Kirkman. Edited by Sir Geo. E. Cory, M.A., D.Litt. (Camb.), 1926. Price to members, 6s. 6d.
8. The Wreck of the Grosvenor.—Containing a Narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor, East Indiaman, wrecked on the Coast of Caffraria, 1782; compiled by Mr. George Carter from the examination of John Hynes, one of the survivors; and Journal of a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope in 1790 and 1791, undertaken by J. van Reenen and others in search of the wreck of the Grosvenor; a literal translation of the original by Capt. Edward Riou. With a Preface by C. Graham Botha, M.A. 1927. Price to members, 6s. 6d.

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A NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE GROSVENOR

EAST INDIAMAN.

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A NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

GROSVENER

EAST INDIAMAN,

WHICH WAS UNFORTUNATELY WRECKED

UPON THE COAST OF CAFFRARIA.

Somewhere between the 27th and 32d Degrees of Southern Latitude,

On the 4th of August, 1782,

COMPILED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF

JOHN HYNES, one of the Unfortunate Survivors

BY MR. GEORGE CARTER,

HISTORICAL PORTRAIT PAINTER,

UPON HIS PASSAGE OUTWARD BOUND TO INDIA.

CONTAINING

A Variety of Matter respecting the Sufferers,

Never before made Public;

With Copper Plates descriptive of the Catastrophe,

ENGRAVED FROM MR. CARTER'S DESIGNS.

LONDON:

PRINTED AT THE

MINERVA PRESS,

FOR J. MURRAY, FLEET-STREET,

AND

WILLIAM LANE, LEADENHALL-STREET.

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SURVIVORS ESCAPED ON SHORE.

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A CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE GROSVENOR EAST INDIAMAN.

CHAP. I.

THE GROSVENOR SAILS FROM TRINCOMALE — DISAGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE APPEARANCE OF LAND—THE SHIP STRIKES ON THE ROCKS.

On the 13th day of June, 1782, the Grosvenor sailed from Trincomale, and about a month after saw a sail, which was the only one that came in view till the unfortunate 4th of August, when the ship went on shore.

Two days before it had blown very hard, and seems to have continued to do so, as at four o'clock, A. M. on that day, being Sunday, the ship was lying to, under a fore-sail, and mizen-stay-sail. As this was the case, it is more than propable that they had not been able to take an observation for some days, especially as the atmosphere is generally cloudy near the shore.

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They likewise may have been affected by the currents, which are often met with on the edge of banks near this shore, and which are known sometimes to be very rapid and uncertain.

These circumstances perhaps in some measure account for that error in their reckoning, which occasioned the loss of the ship; for the man at the wheel heard Captain Coxson tell the company, at dinner, the preceding day, that he then considered himself as one hundred leagues from the nearest land. Notwithstanding which, the next morning, before it was light, the ship struck.

John Hynes, a seaman, was at this time aloft, with one Lewis, and several others, striking and sending down the fore-top-gallant-mast. While there, Hynes asked Lewis if he did not think that it was land where the breakers appeared; to which the latter answering in the affirmitive, they all hastened down, to inform the third mate, whose watch it was, of so alarming a circumstance.

Instead of paying any attention to their information, Mr. Beale only laughed at their want of knowledge, and gave not the least credit to their conjecture.

Upon which, Lewis ran into the cabbin and acquainted the captain, who instantly came out, and ordered to wear ship. The helm was accordingly put hard a-weather,

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the mizen-stay-sail hauled down, the fore-top-sail and jib loofed, and the afteryards squared; by which her head was nearly brought round. But before this could be accomplished, her keel struck; and as she thumped very hard, every soul on board ran immediately upon deck.

Horror and apprehension was now strongly painted in every face; which the captain endeavoured to dispel by every means in his power. In order to pacify the passengers, he assured them that he was not without hope of being able to save them all; and therefore begged them to be composed.

In the first place he ordered the carpenter to sound the pumps. This was done; but no water was to be found in the hold; the stern lying high on the rocks, and the fore part being considerably lower, all the water had run forward.

About ten minutes after the ship had struck, the wind came off shore, a circumstance that gave additional strength to their apprehensions; for they now were afraid they should be driven out to sea, and thereby lose the only chance they had of avoiding that death which seemed to await them.

The gunner was ordered by the captain to fire signal guns of distress; but upon his attempting to go into the powder room, he found it so full of water, as to prevent all

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access into it. The captain was no sooner informed of this circumstance than he ordered the main-mast to be cut away; and presently after, the fore-mast; but without any effect; and the ship being within a cable's length, or about three hundred yards of the shore, all hopes of saving her were at an end.

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CHAP. II.

DISTRACTED STATE OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS—METHODS BY WHICH THEY GAINED THE SHORE.

It is not in the power of language to describe the state of distraction to which every one on board, particularly the passengers, were at this time reduced. Despair was painted on every countenance. Mothers were crying and lamenting over their children; husbands over both; and all was anarchy and confusion.

Those who were most composed, were employed in devising methods to gain the shore. As one of the most probable, they set about framing a raft of such of the spars, masts, and yards, as could be got together; and it was hoped, that by this means, the women, children, and sick would be safely conveyed to land.

In the mean time a Lascar and two Italians attempted to swim to the shore with the deep sea line. Two of them were fortunate enough (if prolonging their misery may be termed fortunate,) to reach the land; the other which happened to be one of the Italians, perished in the attempt.

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By means of this small line a much larger one was conveyed to the shore, and by that a hawser. In drawing the latter ashore, the two men were assisted by a great number of the natives, who by this time had crowded to the water's edge, to behold the uncommon sight.

The masts, driven by the surf and current, found their way to the shore; and as soon as they were got within reach, they were quickly stripped of the iron hoops by the natives, that being the metal most prized, for making the heads of their assaygays or lances.

When the hawser was hauled on shore, it was fastened round the rocks, and the other end made fast to the capstern on board the ship, by which means it was hauled tight.

By this time the raft, about which most of the people on board had been employed, was completed, and a nine inch hawser fastened round it. It was then launched overboard, and veered away towards the stern of the ship, that the women and children might the more readily embark upon it from the quarter gallery.

Four men got upon it, in order to assist the ladies; but they had scarcely taken their station, before the violence of the surf snapt the hawser in two, although it was a new one,

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and the raft driving on shore, was upset; by which means three out of the four men were drowned.

All hands began now to do the best they could for themselves. Some had recourse to the only method there now appeared to be left for getting ashore, viz. by the hawser, made fast to the rocks, hand over hand; and despair giving strength and resolution, several of the seamen gained the shore by this difficult and hazardous mode, while others, who were incapable of accomplishing it, dropped, and were drowned; the latter amounted to fifteen.

It should have been observed, that when the masts were ordered to be cut away, the yawl and jolly boat were hoisted out, with an intention to be applied in saving the crew; but these were no sooner over the side of the ship, than they were dashed to peices by the violence of the surf.

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CHAP. III.

THE SHIP SEPARATES IN THE MIDDLE —THE REMAINDER OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW GET ON SHORE.

About this time the ship separated, just before the main-mast; and the bows veering round, came athwart the stern, as represented in the annexed plate. The wind at the same time, providentially shifted to its old quarter, and blew directly upon the land; a circumstance that contributed greatly towards saving those who still remained on board; who all got upon the poop, as being nearest the shore.

The wind, now, in conjunction with the surges, lifting them in, that part of the wreck on which the people were, in an instant rent on sunder, fore and aft, the deck splitting in two. In this distressful moment they crouded upon the starboard quarter; which soon floated into shoal water, the other parts continuing to break off those heavy seas that would have engulfed or dashed them in pieces. Through this incident every soul on

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board, even the ladies and children, got safe on shore, except the cook's mate, a black, who being drunk, would not be prevailed upon to leave the wreck. Upon this occasion, the seamen that had already gained the land by means of the hawser, did all in their power to succour those who needed their assistance.

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CHAP. IV.

THEIR EMPLOYMENT AFTER THEY HAD GAINED THE SHORE—FIND SOME CASKS OF PROVISIONS AND OTHER NECESSARIES—ARE PLUNDERED BY THE NATIVES.

By the time they had all got on shore, the day was far spent, and night came on a pace. Luckily, the natives, who had retired with the setting sun, had left the embers of their fire. With this our people lighted three others, of wood collected from the wreck, and having got together some hogs, geese, and fowls, which had been driven on shore, they supped in common upon them, for that night.

In the mean while, every one wandered up and down the shore, in order to see what they could pick up, that would be of service to them; and a cask of beef, a cask of flour, and a leager of arrack were found. These being delivered to the captain, he served out a proper portion of each to every person. Two sails, that had been driven on shore, were likewise brought to him; and of these he ordered two tents to be made, for the ladies to repose themselves in, the ensuing night.

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On the morning of the 5th, the natives, who were woolly-headed, and quite black, came down and began to carry off whatever seemed to strike their fancy. This conduct excited in the minds of our people, particularly the women, a thousand apprehensions for their personal safety; but they were agreeably surprized to find that they contented themselves with plundering.

The next day, the 6th, was spent in collecting together every article that might prove useful upon the journey they were about to take, 'for it was intended to make the best of their way by land, to the Cape of Good Hope.' Upon examining what was collected, they found they were in possession of two casks of flour, and a tub of pork. They had also two leagers of arrack; but these the captain prudently ordered to be stove, lest the natives, getting at it, might, in a fit of intoxication, destroy them all. The heads of the casks were accordingly knocked out.

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CHAP. V.

CAPTAIN COXSON HARANGUES THE COMPANY, AND PROPOSES MAKING FOR THE NEAREST DUTCH SETTLEMENT — THEY SET OFF FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Captain Coxson, now called all the survivors of the shipwreck together, and after having shared the provisions among them, represented 'that as he had, on board, been their commanding officer, he hoped they would still suffer him to continue his command.' To this it was unanimously answered, '*By all means.*' He then proceeded to inform them, that from the best calculations he could make, he was in hopes of being able to reach some of the Dutch settlements in fifteen or sixteen days. 'And in 'this the captain was not much mistaken: 'For as the shipwreck is supposed to have 'happened somewhere about the 29th degree 'of southern latitude, and the most northern 'of the Dutch colonies extend beyond the 31st 'degree, this might have been done, had not 'the intervention of the rivers, which lie be-'tween, too much retarded them.'

Encouraged by this hope, they set off on the 27th, in order to obtain the end of their

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wishes as soon as possible. Mr. Logie, the chief mate, having been for some time ill, was carried by two men, in a hammock flung upon a pole; and in this laborious employ, all the men chearfully took spell and spell.

Previous to their march, they made a Dutch Jack, which they carried before them, thinking that the colours of that nation would be sooner known and respected than those of the English.

A man, whose name was O'Brien, and who had been an East India soldier, having a swelled knee, would not set out with his shipmates, but staid behind. The poor fellow said, that as it would be impossible for him to keep up with them, he would endeavour to get some pewter and lead from the wreck, of which he would make little trinkets to amuse the natives, hoping thereby to ingratiate himself with them, and learn their language, till he should be better able to get away. He added, that he might as well even die with them, as to end his life on the way in excruciating pangs from pain and hunger.

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CHAP. VI.

THEY SET OUT—ARE FOLLOWED BY A PARTY OF THE NATIVES — FIND AMONG THEM A MAN WHO SPEAKS DUTCH — ARE INFORMED OF THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES THEY HAVE TO ENCOUNTER.

They now all moved forward, except the person just mentioned, and were followed by some of the natives, others staying by the wreck. As our people proceeded, they found a tolerably well-trod path from village to village. The Caffrees continued to follow them for about three miles, taking away from them, from time to time, whatever they liked, and sometimes throwing stones at them.

They soon after were met by a party of the natives consisting of about thirty, whose hair was made up in the form of sugar-loaves, and their faces painted red. Among them was a man who spoke Dutch. His name, as they afterwards learnt, was Trout.*

* 'In the account given by Price, Lewis, Warmington, 'and Larey, the first party of the shipwrecked crew that 'reached England, this man is supposed, from his being 'of a lighter colour than the natives, and having straight 'hair, to be a *Malayman*. But it is much more probable 'that, according to Hynes, he was an inhabitant of the

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Having committed some murders among his countrymen, he had fled to these parts for refuge and concealment.

When he came up to the English, he enquired who they were, and whither they were going; and on being told that they were English, had been cast away, and were endeavouring to find their way round to the Cape of Good Hope, he informed them that their intended journey would be attended with unspeakable difficulties; that they had many nations to go through, and many deserts to pass, exclusive of the dangers they would experience from the vast numbers of wild beasts they were sure to meet with; all which, he said, would render their attempt nearly impracticable.

This information did not in the least contribute to raise the spirits of the shipwrecked wanderers. They offered the man any money he should require, to conduct them to the Cape, but could not prevail upon him to undertake it. The reasons he gave were, that he was afraid of putting himself into the power of the Dutch. Besides which, as he had a wife and children among the natives,

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'Dutch colonies, which extend almost to the borders of 'Caffraria; and his colour and hair pronounce him to be 'of that mixed breed between the Dutch and the Negroes, 'with which those settlements are known to abound. And 'this conclusion is undoubtedly confirmed by his name, '(Trout), which Hynes is able to give."

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he was well-assured they would never consent to let him go, if he was ever so much inclined to do it.

Finding their solicitations on this head fruitless, they pursued their journey, and travelled on in the same manner for four or five days, the natives constantly assembling about them in the day time, and taking from them whatever they pleased; but as soon as the sun went down they invariably retired. During their stay, however, they kept the travellers in continual alarm, by handling the ladies roughly, and exasperating their husbands in particular, and the people in general, to acts of violence.

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CHAP. VII.

THEY CONTINUE THEIR JOURNEY — PASS SEVERAL VILLAGES—ARE ENCOUNTERED BY THREE OF THE NATIVES — AND AFTERWARDS BY A PARTY OF THREE HUNDRED, WITH WHOM THEY ENGAGE.

As they went on, they saw many villages, but kept as far from them as possible, to avoid the impertinence of the inhabitants. Mr. Logie, the first mate, was now so well recovered as to be able to proceed without assistance.

They now came to a deep gully, where they met with three of the natives, who all had lances in their hands, and upon their approach called out *Zembe*. This was understood to mean, *Give us something;* 'but perhaps it was intended to signify that they took them for Zimbaons, as it appears by the chart that there is such a nation; and with whom, at that time, they might probably be at war;' for they held their lances several times to the captain's throat. At last, being irritated beyond his patience, the captain caught hold of one of them, and wrenching it out of the fellow's hand, broke it, and

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kept the barb. The natives then went away, and seemed to take no further notice of them for that day.

But coming the next day to a very large village, they found there the three natives just mentioned, who had collected together three or four hundred of their countrymen; who were alle armed with lances, and targets made of the hides of elephants. As the English advanced these people stopped them, and began to pilfer, and to insult them; till at length they fell upon them and beat them.

Our people now concluding that it was the intention of the natives to kill the whole body, they formed the resolution of defending themselves to the last extremity. Accordingly, after having placed the women, the children, and the sick, at some distance, under the protection of about a dozen of their company, the remainder, to the number of eighty or ninety, engaged their opponents for about two hours and a half; maintaining, during the whole time, a kind of running fight. And at length having got possession of a spot of rising ground, where they could not be surrounded, a sort of compromise took place between the contending parties.

During the encounter a great number were maimed on both sides, but none killed. Mr. Newman, one of the passengers, had the shaft of a lance stuck into his ear, and from the

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violence of the blow attending it, remained insensible for two hours. After a pacification had taken place, several of the company cut their buttons from their coats, and gave them to the natives, together with other little trinkets; upon which they went away and returned no more.

As soon as Mr. Newman was tolerably recovered, the English proceeded on their march; and that gentleman being supported by two men, they were able to get on five or six miles further, before it grew dark. They now made a fire, and rested for that night in the open air. During the night, they were so terrified with the noise of the wild beasts, that the men were obliged to keep watch and watch, for fear they should approach too near. 'What a situation this for ladies who 'had been delicately brought up, and lately 'used to all the luxuries of the East! Every 'susceptible heart must sympathize in their 'sufferings, and lament that they were out 'of the reach of relief.'

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CHAP. VIII.

THEY ARE VISITED AGAIN BY TROUT, THE DUTCHMAN, WHO ADVISES THEM NOT TO MAKE ANY OPPOSITION IN FUTURE TO THE NATIVES—THEY PROCEED ON THEIR JOURNEY.

The next morning they were joined again by Trout, the Dutchman, who informed them that he had been on board the wreck, and had got from it a load of iron, pewter, lead, and copper, which he was now carrying to his Kraal. He then enquired how they came to fall out with the natives, an account of which he had received. He advised them to make no resistance in future, especially, as from their not having any weapons of defence, all opposition would be ineffectual. And he was of opinion that if they followed this advice they would meet with less obstruction from them. He was dressed in a morning gown, belonging either to the captain, or to one of the passengers; and when he had held this short conversation, he took up his load of plunder, and marched off. At this interview he was quite alone.

When the Dutchman was gone, our people pursued their way; and towards the

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close of the evening, came to a deep gulley, where they agreed to pass the night. Fires were accordingly made, the watch was set as usual, and those whose turn it was to rest, as well as the women, children, and the sick, went to their repose: The weary want but little to repose upon. Their rest, however, was so disturbed by the howlings of wild beasts, that they could get but little sleep. Indeed these unwelcome visitors came so near this night, as to cause a general alarm; and it was as much as the guards could do to keep them off with firebrands.

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CHAP. IX.

THEY PROCEED ON THEIR JOURNEY—THEIR TINDER-BOX TAKEN AWAY BY THE NATIVES—COME TO A RIVER, THE FIRST THEY HAD MET WITH—PLUNDERED BY THE NATIVES OF THEIR WATCHES AND JEWELS—PASS THE NIGHT BY THE SIDE OF THE RIVER.

The day no sooner dawned, than they began to move forward. And as they proceeded, a party of the natives, about noon, came down upon them and began to plunder as usual. Among other things, they took from them their tinder-box, flint, and steel, which proved an irreparable loss.

Every man was now obliged to travel by turns with a firebrand in his hand; and the natives continued to follow, as usual, till it was almost dark. They at length came to a small river, which was the first they had met with; but the tide being flood, they could not cross it; they therefore determined to spend the night there.

Before the natives retired, they grew more troublesome than they had hitherto been. They seized the gentlemens' watches; and the hair of the ladies coming down, they dis-

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covered that they had hid their diamonds therein, and without any ceremony took them away. Nay, they even looked carefully to see if they could find any more.

What the feelings of the ladies must be, on thus losing their valuable ornaments, which they had preserved with such care, is much easier to be conceived than described. The gentlemen, as may be supposed, could not conceal their indignation at these outrages; but all they got from the plunderers in return, were blows with their lances, or with knobbed sticks, about three feet long, which they generally carried with them.

It now began to grow dark; and it became necessary to make a fire; but as those who carried the firebrands, at this time, happened to lag behind, the ship's cook, and two others seeing, on the opposite side of the river, the remains of a fire, which the natives had made to burn the long grass, they swam over, and returned with lighted firebrands upon their heads.

A fire was now made, and those whose turn it was, rested their weary limbs there for that night.

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CHAP. X.

THEY PASS THE RIVER — AND SOON AFTER SEPARATE INTO DIFFERENT PARTIES.

The next day, at ebb tide, they all waded over the river; and being without fresh water, Colonel James proposed digging in the sand, in order to find some. The colonel's proposal was carried into execution, and attended with success.

Here also, the provisions they had brought with them being nearly expended, and the fatigue of travelling with the women and children very great, the sailors began to murmur; and every one seemed determined to take care of himself.

Accordingly, the captain, with Mr. Logie, the first mate, and his wife; Mr. Beale, the third mate; Colonel James and his lady; Mr. and Mrs. Hosea; Mr. Hay, the purser; five of the children; Mr. Newman; and Mr. Nixon, the surgeon, agreed to keep together, and travel on slowly as before; and many of the seamen, likewise, induced by the great promises made them by Colonel James, Mr. Hosea, &c. were prevailed upon to stay be-

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hind with them, in order to carry what little provision was left, and the blankets with which they covered themselves in the night.

While Mr. Shaw, the second mate; Mr. Trotter, the fourth; Mr. Harris, the fifth; Captain Talbot and his coxswain; Messrs. Williams and Taylor; Monsieur D'Espinette, Monsieur Oliver, and their servants; the ship's steward, carpenter, and cooper; the carpenter's and caulker's mates, and the remainder of the seamen, among whom was Hynes; in all about forty-three, went on before. A young gentleman, about seven or eight years of age, whose name was Law, crying after one of the passengers, it was agreed to take him with them, and to carry him by turns, whenever he should be unable to walk.

'This separation, however, did not take 'place without much regret on all sides. They 'had shared together hitherto the difficulties 'and distresses incident to their situation, 'and through these, were familiarized, as 'one may say, to each other; to part therefore 'in a strange land, and almost without hopes 'of meeting again, could not be accomplished, 'at least by the more susceptible part, with-'out many pangs.'

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CHAP. XI.

THE TWO PARTIES SEPARATE, BUT THROUGH A DELAY OCCASIONED BY THE TIDE, MEET AGAIN.—— THEY ARRIVE AT THE RESIDENCE OF TROUT, THE DUTCHMAN—HE GIVES THEM DIRECTIONS WHAT ROUTE TO PURSUE.

The two parties having come to the foregoing resolution, they now separated; the second mate and his party going on first. But the next day, about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, those who had left the captain's party, having been waiting all night by the side of a river, for the ebb tide, were overtaken, and the whole company once more united.

This unexpected meeting, though their separation had been of so short a continuance, afforded them all infinite satisfaction. It was a moment of transport. The inconveniences that had occasioned their disunion, were for the present forgotten; and every heart glowed with unfeigned affection.

Being thus united, they all crossed the river, and travelled in company together, for the whole of that day, and part of the next. The natives sometimes joined them, but

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contented themselves with pilfering such trifles as came in their way, and running off with them.

They now arrived at a large village, where they found Trout, the Dutchman, who shewed them his wife and child, and begged a piece of pork. He told them that this was his place of residence; and again repeated, that the natives would by no means suffer him to depart, even if his inclination led him to return to his own country.

He gave them further directions relative to their journey, and informed them of the names of the places they had to go through, with the rivers they had to pass. During this conversation they were surrounded by a great number of the natives.

Having received these directions from Trout, to whom they acknowledged themselves obliged, the Grosvenors proceeded on their journey, some of the natives attending them; who, however, departed as usual, when it grew dusky.

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CHAP. XII.

THEIR PROVISIONS BEING EXPENDED, A PARTY GO TO THE SEA SIDE TO PROCURE SHELL FISH—ARRIVE AT A SMALL VILLAGE, WHERE THEY FIND AN OLD MAN, WHO DRIVES AWAY HIS CATTLE—A SECOND SEPARATION TAKES PLACE.

They all spent the following night together, but finding in the morning that their provisions were expended, and observing that it was low water, a party went down to the sea side, in order to gather shell-fish from the rocks.

Those who went, were fortunate enough to find a considerable number oy oysters, muscels, limpets, &c. The best oysters they found at the mouth of the river, where the sea water was a little tinctured by the freshes. These were divided among the women, children, and sick; for the tide happening to come in while they were employed, they were prevented from getting enough for every one.

As soon as the fishing party was returned, and they had enjoyed their scanty repast, they all continued their march together; and about twelve o'clock arrived at a small village.

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Here an old man came out with a lance in his hand, which he levelled at our people, making, at the same time a noise somewhat resembling the report of a musquet. This was supposed to mean, that he apprehended they would kill his cattle; for he instantly drove his herd into the Kraal. A Kraal is a plot of ground within a ring fence, into which the natives of this country, every evening, drive their cattle, in order to preserve them from the attacks of the wild beasts. The old man did not follow our people, but some other inhabitants of the village did, and behaved very ill.

Our party all travelled on together, till about four o'clock, when it was once more agreed to separate. The reasons which induced them to take this step, were these: Had they remained united in a body, they were not a match for the numbers of natives that in a few hours could come down upon them, having found that they were obliged to be passive even to a few. Besides, by marching in separate bodies, they would not be so much an object of jealousy and suspicion to the nations they were to pass through; and would at any rate divide their attention. And further, when in small parties, they could the more readily procure subsistence.

Induced by these reasons, however disagreeable it might be to part, after being united, as they were, by misfortune, they took different courses, and separated, never to meet again.

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CHAP. XIII.

THE PARTY TO WHICH HYNES HAD UNITED HIMSELF, PROCEED BY A DIFFERENT ROUTE FROM THOSE WITH THE CAPTAIN—THE NEXT DAY MARCHED THIRTY MILES—PASS THE NIGHT BY THE SKIRTS OF A LARGE WOOD — LIVE UPON BERRIES AND WILD SORREL—ARRIVE AT THE SIDE OF A WIDE RIVER—PROCEED ALONG THE BANKS, TO FIND A FORD.

The second mate's party, as before enumerated, being that to which Hynes had attached himself, their proceedings must in future be the subject of our attention, as his information could not extend beyond his own party.

'The fate of the party left behind, re-
'mains, I believe, to the present hour un-
'known; and as often as recollection brings
'it to the memory, I doubt not but it excites
'a sigh from every compassionate breast.
'But what are the feelings of common
'humanity, to the excitations of friendship
'or affection! If persons unconcerned can-
'not fashion to themselves the idea of beauti-
'ful and delicate women, wandering through
'unfrequented wilds, subject to the rapine
'and licentiousness of unfeeling savages; or

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'of men, lately blessed with ease and affluence, becoming a prey to hunger, nakedness, and slavery, without being affected by the contemplation; what pangs must the friends and relations of the unhappy wanderers hourly experience! The distracting thought must be too much for them to bear. The only alleviation they can know, is the hope that the kind hand of death has released from their accumulated woes the ill-fated sufferers.'

The purposed separation having taken place, the party to which Hynes belonged, travelled till it was quite dark, when arriving at a convenient place for wood and water, they made themselves a fire, and took their repose.

The next day according to their nearest calculation, they marched upwards of thirty miles; and as they went on, saw a great number of the natives, who seemed to be inquisitive about who and what they were, but gave them no molestation.

When it was almost dark they came to an extensive wood, which they were afraid to enter, lest they should mistake the way, and be incommoded by the wild beasts. Therefore, as they found water where they were, they made a large fire, and continued upon the skirts of it for the night. They could, however, enjoy but little sleep; for the wild

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beasts kept howling in such a manner, that those who were upon the watch were not a little terrified.

The day following they continued on their march till the sun had gained its meridian, without any other food than wild sorrel, and such berries as they observed the birds to peck at. During the whole of the way, they did not meet with one of the natives. They now reached a point of rocks where they got shell-fish; and thus refreshed, they went on till they came to the side of a large river, where they reposed. The next morning finding the river very wide and deep, and there being some of the company who could not swim, they came to a determination to follow the windings of it; in order to look for a place that was fordable.

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CHAP. XIV.

THEY PASS MANY VILLAGES ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER—MAKE CATAMARANDS, OR FLOATING STAGES TO CROSS THE RIVER — BEND THEIR COURSE TOWARDS THE SEA-SIDE, WHERE THEY PROCURE SHELL-FISH.

They marched for a considerable time along the banks of the river, and in their way passed many villages, but could procure no relief from any of the inhabitants, who, instead of affording them the least assistance, immediately drove their cattle into their kraals.

After a tedious journey up the river, not finding it to narrow, as they expected, they came to the resolution of constructing catamarands, or floating stages, in order to pass it. For this purpose they collected together all the dry wood they could meet with, and lashing it together with wood bines and their handkerchiefs, they placed the little boy, before spoken off, with those who could not swim upon it; and this being done, those who were able to swim pushed it a cross before them. In this manner they all got over safe. Hynes believes that the river they thus crossed, was not less than two miles over.

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They now steered their course down that side of the river which they had just landed on, in order to get once more to the sea-side to obtain provisions. It was three days since they had left the sea, and during all that time they had scarcely tasted any thing but water, and a little wild sorrel; their lassitude and fatigue, therefore, may be easily conceived. But 'heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb;' and under the same protection and guidance, the unhappy wanderers, at length, reached the sea shore. The tide fortunately being out, they got plenty of shell-fish, and after their spirits were refreshed, they reposed their weary limbs.

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CHAP. XV.

THEY CONTINUE THEIR COURSE ALONG THE SEA SIDE—PASS OVER A WOODY MOUNTAIN—ARRIVE AGAIN AT THE SEA.

They now continued their course along the side of the sea, or as near to it as possible; and this they did for three or four days, that they might not be at a loss for provisions. The natives met them sometimes, but suffered them to pass unmolested.

The country near the coast now began to be very woody, mountainous, and desart. And thus it continued, till, on the fourth day, they came to a high mountain, the side of which was covered with wood, and they were obliged to take this route, as the rocks near the shore rendered that way impassable.

In order to pass through this wood, which appeared to be of very considerable extent, they began their march before day break, and entered it just as the sun rose: And a most fatiguing day this proved. They had a new path to beat, where perhaps the human foot had never before been imprinted, and as many of the company were bare-legged, they were greatly incommoded.

Uncertain which way to proceed, they were frequently obliged to climb the highest of the

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trees, in order to explore their way; so that night approached, and they were nearly sinking under the fatigue, before they reached the summit of the hill.

They now found that they had got through the wood, and were entering on an open spacious plain, which lay before them, with a fine stream of water running through it. Here they slept for this night, taking care first to make an unusual large fire, and keeping strict watch and watch, the wild beasts being accustomed in their nocturnal prowlings to come here for water; which rendered the situation of the wanderers extremely perilous, and it was with great difficulty they drove them off.

When day returned, Hynes got upon one of the loftiest trees, in order to discern which way the sea coast tended. Then it was that he found they had another wood, or a continuation of the same, to go through, before they could descend to the bottom of the hill.

Having well noticed the windings of the sea coast, he came down from the tree; and soon after the party set off, and shaped their course towards this wood, in the best manner they were able; and they reached it just as the night shut in, overcome with fatigue; the difficulties they had to encounter being almost incredible. Not a path was there to be found, but such as the lions, tygers, and other ravenous beasts had made.

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CHAP. XVI.

SCARCITY OF FIRE WOOD—METHOD OF OPENING THEIR SHELL FISH, BEING WITHOUT KNIVES—DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST NATION THEY HAD PASSED THROUGH.

Night closing in when they arrived again on the coast, the first thing they did was to make fires, but as it was too severe a business, after the toils and fatigues of the day, to forage for wood sufficient to maintain three fires for the whole night, which were absolutely necessary for so many people; they divided to each man his portion and partition of the fire they could make, into which, by putting his oysters, muscles, &c. he got them open. They were obliged to have recourse to this method, as there was not a single knife belonging to the whole company; the natives having stripped them of every thing but their cloaths, and these were of no use to them. On this spot they reposed, but found no water.

Let me here describe the form and dress of the first nation they had passed through. The complexion of the natives was of a dark copper colour, and they had longish woolly hair, which they wore drawn up in the form of a cone, upon the top of the head. Their

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noses were prominent, and they were well featured. In their form they were robust, and well proportioned, and they went quite naked, except a slight covering round the loins.

When they go a hunting, or upon the appearance of bad weather, they wear the skin of some wild beast, a lion, tyger, &c. This covers them by night, and protects them by day, either from the heat or the rain. If the weather is hot, they wear the skin side inwards; if it rains, the hairy side. One of their principal qualifications is, that they are extremely swift of foot.

The women, who are likewise well proportioned, and their countenances not unpleasing, go nearly naked. They wear no manner of cloathing, except a kind of net round the middle, which reaches half way down their thighs; but the meshes of these nets are so wide, that it can be scarcely called a covering.

Their houses are constructed of poles, stuck into the ground in a circular form, and brought together at the top, which is then thatched with reeds and long grass. The bottom part is wattled without, and plastered with cow dung within. In the center they dig a hole, about three feet deep, wherein

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they make their fire; and round this hole, the family, lying on their skins, take their repose. The constructing of their houses is a work in which the women employ themselves, while the men are engaged in fishing or hunting.

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CHAP. XVII.

THEY FIND A DEAD WHALE, ON WHICH SOME OF THEM DINE — ARRIVE AT THE SIDE OF A FINE LEVEL COUNTRY, TOWARDS WHICH A PART OF THE COMPANY TAKE THEIR ROUTE, WHILE THE REST TRAVEL ON BY THE SEA SIDE; TO WHICH THE FORMER PARTY AT LENGTH FIND THEMSELVES OBLIGED TO RETURN—CAPTAIN TALBOT AND HIS SERVANT LEFT BEHIND.

But to return to the distressed wanderers. After having reposed on the spot before mentioned for that night, in as much quiet and security as could be expected, the next morning they pursued their journey; and about noon found upon the beach a dead whale, which had been driven up by the tide to high-water mark.

The sight of such a stock of provisions afforded them no little pleasure. But they were at a loss how to render it of any service, not one of the party being possessed of an instrument that would cut it. Indeed if it had been in their power to cut it up, some of them, though almost famished, would have refused to partake of it, their stomachs nauseating such food; while others, having

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made a fire upon it, dug out with an oyster-shell the part thus grilled, and made a hearty meal.

A fine level country now presented itself inland; upon sight of which, supposing that they had got out of the country of the Caffrees, and had reached the northermost of the Dutch settlements, some of the party thought it would be most adviseable to take their route that way; while others were of opinion, that it would be safer and better still to keep near the sea.

After many arguments on the propriety and impropriety of this step, it was at length agreed, even reduced as their number had been by the first separation, once more to divide. Mr. Shaw, the fourth mate, Mr. Harris the fifth mate, Messrs. Williams and Taylor, Captain Talbot, Isaac Blair, his coxswain, and seamen to the number of twenty two, among whom was Hynes, resolved to proceed inland; while the carpenter, the ship's steward, the cooper, Monsieur D'Espinette, Monsieur Oliver, and their servant, with about twenty-four seamen, took the sea shore.

The party to which Hynes had connected himself, (whose route, as before observed, we can alone pursue) struck, as they intended inland, and marched for three days and three nights through a fine pleasant country.

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In their route they saw a great number of kraals, but they were all deserted. Nor had they, during the whole time, any thing to subsist on but a few oysters, which they had brought with them from the sea coast, and some berries and wild sorrel, which they gathered on the way.

They therefore thought it most adviseable to return again to the sea-shore; which they did, and by the time they reached it, were in a very weak and low condition. The tide happening fortunately to be out, they got, as usual, some shell-fish to allay their hunger, and reposed themselves.

As they proceeded up a steep hill, soon after the late separation had taken place, Captain Talbot, being much fatigued, sat down several times to rest himself; and the whole company did the same. But the captain repeating this, through weariness, too often, the rest went on, and left him. His faithful servant Blair observing his master in this situation, went back, and was observed to sit down by him; but neither of the two were ever more seen or heard of.

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CHAP. XVIII.

HYNES AND HIS COMPANIONS COME TO A SMALL RIVER—FIND TWO OF THE CARPENTER'S PARTY—ARRIVE AT A LARGE RIVER—ARE CHEATED BY THE NATIVES IN BARTERING WITH THEM.

The next day they pursued their journey, and about noon came to a small river, where they found two of the carpenter's party, who, not being able to swim, had been left behind. Their joy at thus being overtaken, and rescued from their solitary situation, was very great; and much more so when promised assistance in crossing the river.

These two men had been preserved, during the time they were left alone, almost by miracle; for while they were on the beach getting shell-fish, their fire went out; and as this was their only protection in the night, it is a wonder how they escaped being devoured by the wild beasts.

It was with great difficulty that they were got over the river by those who had overtaken them; which at length this was accomplished, and they proceeded together for about four days. They came to a river of such a breadth, that none of the company thought it prudent

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to attempt to pass it; and therefore they marched along the banks of it, in hopes of finding a more practicable place.

In this direction they proceeded, until they came to a village, where they saw the inside of a watch, which they found some of the carpenter's party had exchanged with the inhabitants for a little milk. Perceiving from this that such a traffick was not unacceptable, Mr. Shaw shewed them the inside of his watch, and offered them a part of it for a calf.

The offer appeared to be accepted, and the calf was accordingly driven into the kraal to be killed; but the natives had no sooner got what was to have been the price of it into their possession, than they withheld the calf, which they immediately drove from the village.

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CHAP. XIX.

THEY CONTINUE THEIR MARCH ALONG THE SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND AT LENGTH CROSS IT, BUT LEAVE THE TWO MEN BEHIND—AGAIN REACH THE SEA-SHORE—FALL IN WITH A LARGE PARTY OF THE NATIVES—CROSS ANOTHER RIVER.

Our people continued their march along the river for several days, and in their way passed many villages, without being molested by the natives. At length they came to a part where they thought they might be able to get over. They accordingly set about forming a catamarand, as before, with all expedition, which they launched, and safely passed the river, two of the party excepted, who were left behind.

This river Hynes thinks must have been a mile and half broad; at which the two men, whom they had found by the side of the other river, were so terrified, that the raft was no sooner pushed from the shore, than they quitted their hold, and turned back, so that when the party had gained the opposite shore, they took a last view of these unhappy men, whom they saw no more.

They proceeded in a slanting direction, towards the sea shore, which they reached about noon, on the third day. Here they

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slept, but found themselves without the necessary article, water. Next day, at the ebbing of the tide, they got some shell-fish; and as soon as they were refreshed, they pursued their journey.

In the course of that day's march, they fell in with a large party of the natives, which Hynes thinks were named Mangonies. By these they were used extremely ill, and from whom, as they were unable to make any resistance, they received many blows. In order to avoid such treatment, they all ran into the wood, where they continued till the savages were gone, when they re-assembled, and resumed their route.

They had not gone far, before they could plainly perceive imprinted on the sand the shape of human feet; which they concluded were made by some of their late companions. With the hopes of joining them, they followed their supposed footsteps for a while, but at length lost every trace of these among the rocks and grass.

Thus disappointed, they continued their march till they came to another river, the water of which rose to a considerable height, but it was not broad. Upon which, they instantly made a small catamarand, just sufficient to hold their cloaths, with a few oysters, and their firebrands, and pushing it before them as they swam, reached the opposite shore in safety, where they rested themselves.

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CHAP. XX.

AFTER TRAVELLING TWO DAYS, THEY OVERTAKE THE CARPENTER'S PARTY —LEARN THAT SEVERAL HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND—MAKE KNIVES OUT OF TWO SPIKE NAILS—CROSS ANOTHER RIVER—FIND A DEAD WHALE—ARE SURROUNDED BY A LARGE PARTY OF THE NATIVES, BUT NOT ILL TREATED.

During the two following days they met with nothing very remarkable, but at the expiration of that period, they overtook the party that had separated from them, headed by the carpenter, who seemed to have suffered more than they.

Upon coming up to them they learnt that the carpenter had been poisoned by eating some kind of fruit, through hunger, with which he was unacquainted. And likewise, that the two French gentlemen, Messrs. D'Espinette and Olivier, with their servant, being totally worn out by famine and fatigue, were left behind. The little boy, master Law, was still with them having hitherto borne the inconveniences of so long a journey, in a most miraculous manner.

The two parties being thus once more united, travelled on together, and had not

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proceeded far, before they came to a sandy bank, where they found a couple of planks, in each of which was a spike nail. Elated with having obtained what was now esteemed as valuable by them as by the Caffrees, they immediately set fire to the planks, and having taken out the nails, flattened them between two stones, and shaped them into something like knives. This was a most valuable acquisition to men in their situation, and those felt happy who possessed them.

Some way further, they came to another river, which they intended immediately to cross; but one of the men accidentally turning up the sand, and finding fresh water, they were induced by this fortunate circumstance to pass the night here, which they did, and crossed the river the next morning about nine o'clock.

It had been their constant practice, whenever it lay within their reach to make for the sea side, without which, they must long since have been starved. On gaining the shore this day, they were most agreeably surprised to find another dead whale left by the tide on the beach.

But their joy at this discovery was not a little damped by perceiving that they had been observed by a large party of the natives, who immediately came down upon them. As these intruders were armed with lances, they

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had every reason to conclude that their designs were hostile. The natives, however, no sooner saw in what a deplorable situation they were, and how unable to make any opposition, than they conducted themselves in so pacific a manner as to dispel their fears. One of them even lent those who were employed on the whale, his lance, by the assistance of which, and the two knives, they were enabled to cut it into junks: And putting these into their bags, they pursued their way, till they could find wood and water to dress it.

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CHAP. XXI.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE TAKEN ILL AND LEFT BEHIND—TRAVEL BRISKLY FOR FOUR DAYS—ARE ENABLED BY THEIR KNIVES TO NUMBER THE DAYS—COME TO ANOTHER RIVER—A PART OF THE COMPANY CROSS IT—HALT TWO DAYS FOR THE REST TO COME UP—DEPART WITHOUT THEM.

The day following they came to a river, where one of the people was taken ill, whom they were obliged, from severe necessity, to leave behind, and saw him no more. In a time of general distress, the preservation of one individual must give way to that of the whole.

Being in possession of the fish they had lately met with, they had at present no occasion to retard their progress by seeking for shell-fish; they therefore prosecuted their journey with all the expedition it was in their power to make, and they continued to do so for about four days.

The knives they had with them, enabled them to keep a more regular account of their time, than they had for a long while done. Having procured a stick, they cut a notch in it for every day, and for a Sunday a notch

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crossways. In this manner they kept a sort of reckoning; but having one day lost the stick as they were crossing a river, they were no longer able to refer to it, and the care they had taken was of no avail.

As they generally kept as near as they could to the sea-shore, it is not to be wondered at that they had many rivers to pass, some of which were very broad. The coast from that part of Caffraria, on which they were wrecked, to the Cape of Good Hope, abounds with them, consequently their progress was greatly obstructed, and they were enough to deter those who could not swim from proceeding.

They soon after reached a new river, by the side of which they seemed very much inclined to take up their residence for the night, but as there was no fresh water to be met with, they thought they should be obliged to pass it; however, finding a great quantity of large berries which were eatable, and which rendered the want of water more supportable, they remained where they were.

The next morning it blowing fresh, and the weather being very cold, some of the company were unwilling to cross; but Hynes, and about ten others, impatient to get forward, swam over, and left the rest behind, among whom was the little boy.

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When these had gained the opposite shore, they pursued their journey, till they came to a place where they met with shell-fish, wood, and water. Here they halted two days, in expectation of the others coming up, but as it still continued to blow fresh, it was concluded that they had not ventured to cross the water. Hynes and his party, therefore, thinking it in vain to wait longer for their timorous companions, went on; and soon afterwards came to another river, which they likewise crossed, and having, by diging in the sand, found fresh water, reposed there for the night.

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CHAP. XXII.

THEY FIND A DEAD SEAL—CUT IT UP WITH THEIR KNIFE AND SOME SHELLS — REFLECTIONS ON THEIR WANT OF UNANIMITY—ARE OVERTAKEN BY THE PARTY LEFT BEHIND —PASS A POINT OF A ROCK, WHERE THEY ARE NEARLY SWEPT AWAY BY THE SURF.

The returning morning saw them on their journey, which they had not pursued many hours, before they discovered a dead seal, which the surf had left on the shore. Only one of the knives made of the nails, as before related, was in the possession of this party, and it was become so blunt as to be nearly useless; they therefore sharpened it by the same means as they had at first given it an edge, and with it, and some sharp shells, which they found on the beach, cut up the seal. Having performed this, they dressed some of it on the spot, and carried the remainder with them; and when they came to a convenient spot for wood and water, again reposed themselves.

The next morning the party left behind, overtook that in which Hynes was. Since the death of the carpenter, the conducting it had devolved to the ship's steward. It

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appeared that they had suffered much, and had been severely treated by the natives, so that what with fatigue, hunger, and other incidents, five of them had died since their separation.

Here I cannot help lamenting, that persons in so perilous a situation as these poor shipwrecked wanderers were, should ever be wanting in that unanimity which could alone ensure their preservation. I feel particularly, when I reflect on the inconveniences the weaker part must be exposed to, when deserted by the healthy and robust. But what excites my most poignant sensibility is, that the youth, whose tender years rendered him incapable of combating the perils and fatigues of so long a journey, should be left behind, to the care of those who were scarcely able to take care of themselves. And much praise is due to the worthy man who chiefly endeavoured to alleviate that fatigue which his infant limbs were unable to bear, who heard with pity his unavoidable complainings; who fed him when he had wherewithal to do it; and who lulled his weary soul to rest! A deed so humane and generous, cannot escape the cognizance of those powers who interest themselves in the protection of innocence, and will most assuredly atone for many a misspent hour!

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Having shared between them the remainder of the seal, and taken some repose, the party set off all together, and after some time, came to a lofty mountain, which they found they should be obliged to cross, or to go round the bluff point of a rock which projected considerably into the sea.

The latter passage appearing to be much the shortest, they chose that; but had soon reason to repent of their determination; for the surf broke so violently against the rock, that they had all nearly been swept away by it. Their escape was almost miraculous. In their solicitude to preserve themselves, four or five of the men lost their allowance of the seal, of which each bore his share. But their greatest misfortune was, that their firebrands were all extinguished.

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CHAP. XXIII.

THEY COME IN SIGHT OF SOME NEGRO WOMEN, WHO RUN AWAY—THEY REKINDLE THEIR FIREBRANDS — ARRIVE AT A VILLAGE — BARTER WITH THE NATIVES FOR A YOUNG BULLOCK — DIVIDE THE CARCASE —PASS ANOTHER RIVER—CARRY THE YOUTH BY TURNS.

They now proceeded on their journey, but were greatly dispirited by the loss of their fire; an article that was so necessary, not only for dressing their food, but for their defence by night against the wild beasts, with which most of the country they passed through abounded. The inconveniences that must inevitably attend the extinction of their brands, dwelt upon their minds, and threw an additional gloom over their prospects.

As they marched on in this disconsolate state, they came in sight of several female natives, who, the moment they were discovered, took to their heels and ran away. When the travellers came up to the spot on which these women were first seen, they perceived that they had been employed in catching muscles. But what was their satisfaction, when they found that the fire, at which they had been dressing their fish, was not

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extinguished! With joy they lighted their brands, and after having reposed themselves a few hours, proceeded on their way. It must be remarked that they usually stopped at those places where they found wood sufficient to furnish them with necessary firing, but never when they could be supplied with water only, as without wood they could not sleep in security.

The next day they came to a village where the natives shewed a young bullock, and offered to barter with them for it. The inside of a watch, some buttons, &c. being offered in exchange, they were readily accepted, and the beaf driven into the Kraal, where it was killed by our people, with one of the native's lances.

The natives took the entrails, with which they seemed much pleased, and the carcass was divided among our people in the following manner: That no one might have reason to complain of an unjust distribution, as soon as the whole was cut into pieces, as equal in quantity as possible, one of the men stood with his back towards them, and being asked who should have the piece held up, mentioned the name of the person. By this means every one of the company were satisfied. Nor was the youth forgotten on the occasion.

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The skin also was cut into pieces, and distributed by lot; and those who got any part, made a sort of shoes of it.

They took up their abode for that night near the village, and having formed a catamarand, next morning, passed the river, each carrying his portion of provisions.

This was the only instance in which they had been able to obtain any sustenance from the natives, during their journey, except now and then, the women would give the child a little milk. Though the age of this young gentleman, was ill suited, as already observed, to combat the inconveniencies of so long a journey, yet, in such an unprovided state, he got on tolerably well upon the whole. Where the road was even and good, he walked, and was able to keep pace with the party; but when they came to deep sands, or passed through high grass, which was often the case, the people carried him by turns. When they went on fishing parties, he was stationed near the fires, in order to keep them alight; and on their return was rewarded with a part of the spoil.

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CHAP. XXIV.

THEY PASS A SANDY DESART COUNTRY —ENTER A NEW NATION—HALT SOME TIME AT A VILLAGE—THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NATIVES CHURN THEIR BUTTER.

They again marched on, and came to a sandy desart, which took them ten days to pass. Here they entirely lost sight of the natives. In passing this desart, they had a great number of rivers to cross, so that had it not been for the food they carried with them, they must inevitably have perished. They fortunately were not at a loss for wood, finding a sufficient quantity on the banks of the rivers, which had been brought down by the floods; and by digging in the sand they seldom failed to get water.

They perceived that they were now got into another nation, the people of which, Hynes thinks, were called Mambookees*, through which they travelled for five or six days. During that period the natives sometimes used them very ill, and at other times suffered them to pass unmolested.

Being now upon the borders of the sea, they were met by a party of the natives, who

* 'A nation named *Mambuck*, lies near the sources of 'the river Groose Visch, about the 27th degree of south 'latitude, bordering on Cafferland."

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by signs advised them to go inland, and pointed out to them the path they were to pursue. This path they accordingly took, and after having travelled about three miles, came to a village where they found only women and children.

Here they rested awhile, and the women brought out a little milk, which they gave to master Law. The milk was contained in a small basket, curiously formed of rushes, and so compact as to hold any liquid. During their stay, they examined several of their huts, where they had an opportunity of seeing the manner in which they churned their butter: The milk was put into a leather bag, which being hung up in the middle of the hut, was pushed backward and forward by two persons standing at the sides; and this they continued to do, till the butter was arrived at a proper state of consistence.

When it is properly prepared, they mix soot with it, to anoint their bodies. This operation not only serves them as a security against the intense heats of the climate, but renders them active, and gives them that agility which the inhabitants of Africa are well known to exhibit both in the chace and in battle.

While the travellers were resting themselves, the men belonging to the village returned from hunting, each bearing upon the point of his assaygay, his division of the spoil

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they had taken, which consisted of a piece of a deer, weighing about ten pounds.

As soon as they saw the strangers, they gathered round them in a ring, and seemed to gaze on them with admiration. After which, they shewed them two bowls of milk, which they appeared to be willing to barter; but as the English had nothing left that would prove acceptable to the natives, they had the mortification to see it applied to other purposes.

The bargain being declined, the savages brought from their huts sticks fuzzed at the ends, and seating themselves round the bowls, dipped their sticks into the milk, and thus, in a short time sucked the whole of it up.

They had scarcely finished their meal, than they all rose hastily up, and in an instant went off in different directions, at which our people were very much surprized. There were at least forty of them. The noise of some of their companions at a distance seeming to have awakened their attention, they scampered into the woods, and were out of sight in an instant.

It was not long, however, before they returned with a deer they had killed; which our people begged very fervently to be permitted to partake of, but in vain; and night coming on, they insisted that their visitors should quit the Kraal. This they were forced to comply with, and after walking four or five miles, they laid themselves down to rest.

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CHAP. XXV.

THEY PASS MANY VILLAGES—COME TO A WIDE RIVER, WHICH NINE OF THEM SWIM OVER—THEY KILL A SEAL—SEE MANY OF THE NATIVES.

As soon as the sun arose, our people pursued their journey, and continued to do so for several days, during which they passed many villages, where they saw a great number of oxen; but as they were so unhappy as to have nothing to offer in exchange, they were obliged to content themselves with the sight only. The natives would part from nothing without a valuable consideration, unless it was now and then a little milk for the youth. They, however, suffered them to pass along without molestation.

They now came to another river, but the tide being flood, it was too wide to cross. Near the mouth of it they saw three or four huts, which contained only women and children, the men being from home. The flesh of some sea cows, and sea lions, was hanging on the huts to dry, of which the women gave the travellers a part; Hynes thinks more from the impulse of fear, than from motives of humanity. They slept that night at a little distance from these huts.

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The next day, nine of the company, among whom was Hynes, swam over the river, while the rest, from an apprehension of not being able to succeed in such an attempt, staid behind, notwithstanding it was not a mile over at low water, and the greater part fordable.

Those who had crossed the river had not proceeded above three or four miles, before they observed a seal sleeping just above high water mark. As they drew near, the animal awoke, and instantly made towards the water. But being provided with long pointed sticks, which they called their muscle-sticks, they surrounded him, and thus cut off his retreat, by which means they at length killed him. As soon as he was dead, they cut his flesh into junks, and taking every man his portion, proceeded on their march.

They travelled four or five days, during which they saw many of the natives, who behaved upon the whole, tolerably civil. Now and then indeed, they encountered some, that after overhauling them, (as the sailors expressed themselves), gave some of them a blow or two.

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CHAP. XXVI.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY PASSED THE RIVERS—THEY FIND A WHALE—CROSS A SANDY DESART—COME TO AN ALCOVE WHERE SOME OF THEIR COMPANIONS HAD RESTED THEMSELVES.

They now came to another river, which they were obliged to cross. In passing these rivers, when they did not construct a catamarand, their usual method was to tie their cloaths up as tight as possible, and then fasten the bundle with a band round their foreheads, by which means it appeared somewhat like a turband. Into the front of these bundles they stuck their firebrands, which standing upright, were thus kept from being extinguished by the water.

Two of the party in crossing the river, were unfortunate enough to drop their brands; the loss, however, was made up by the rest, in the best manner they were able.

Having passed the river, they proceeded on their route, and the next day found a whale. Being thus provided for a time, and of course there being no necessity for their hurrying on as usual, they took up their

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abode on this spot for two days, in hopes of the other party falling in with them. But as they afterwards learnt, those they had left behind, by keeping more inland, had missed them, and got on before.

They had by this time cut up as much of the whale as they could carry, and being much refreshed, they pursued their journey with alacrity, having now no necessity to turn out of the way, or to loiter in quest of food.

Thus they went on for eight or ten days, during which they had many rivers to ford; and as they travelled, they discovered by some small pieces of rags they found scattered here and there, which could only belong to their countrymen, that their friends must have passed by them.

A large sand desart now lay before them, which separates the nation of the *Mambuckees* from the *Tambuckees**. This they entered, and finding towards the close of the first day, that there was but little prospect of obtaining either wood or water, they were much disheartened. To their great joy, however, at the entrance of a deep gulley, they saw written on the sand the following direction: '*Turn in here and you will find plenty of wood and water.*'

* The nation of the *Tambuckees* lies rather to the southward of the *Mambuckees*.

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They were not backward in obeying the pleasing mandate; and on entering the gulley, found a neat alcove, where, from the inscription, the remains of their extinct fires, and several other traces, they were assured their late companions had reposed themselves.

The next day they continued their journey, and went on for the four or five succeeding ones, without meeting with a single interesting, circumstance, except that their fatigue increased as they proceeded.

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CHAP. XXVII.

OBSTRUCTED BY A ROCK, THEY LEAVE THE SEA SHORE—FIND MANY LAND CRABS, SNAILS, &C.—FALL IN WITH A NUMBER OF ELEPHANTS—REMARKABLE LENGTH OF THE GRASS—ARE REDUCED TO GREAT DISTRESS FOR FOOD.

As they went on, a bluff point of rock presented itself, which, upon coming up to, they found to project so far into the sea, as to hinder their progress. They were therefore obliged to betake themselves again to the more inland parts.

The food with which the whale had furnished them was now exhausted. They had not, however, proceeded far, before they came to a large pond of water, and here they determined to pass the night. Some, therefore, instantly set about looking for wood, while others carefully examined the banks of the pond, in hopes of finding some kind of sustenance.

While the latter were thus employed, they luckily found a great number of land crabs, snails, sorril, &c. on which they made a very satisfactory meal, and then enjoyed a comfortable night's rest.

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As soon as the day broke, they rose refreshed, and again continued their march. At length coming to a wood, which extended a long way to the left, towards the sea side; they entered the skirts of it, and as they proceeded, they observed many trees torn up by the roots.

They were not a little surprised at this circumstance; but they had scarcely got through the wood, when their surprise was converted into astonishment and terror; for in the long grass with which the ground was covered, up started thirty or forty large elephants. At a loss whether to retreat or to proceed, they stood for some moments in a state of suspence; however, by taking a circuit of about a hundred yards, they passed these enormous creatures without their doing them any injury, or following them.

The grass, in this place, Hynes supposes, might be about eight or nine feet high. A height that may seem somewhat extraordinary to persons not acquainted with tropical situations and their effects, but which is known, by those who have, not to exceed the truth.

The author had heard, before he was himself an ey witness of this phenomenon, the following circumstance relative to it, from a gentleman, whose ingenious works the world have been long acquainted with, and who resided a considerable time in Africa.

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Being one day inclined to make a short cut across a piece of land, of little more than an acre in extent, he had nearly lost his life in the attempt. What with the loftiness of the grass, and the extreme heat of the sun, it was with the utmost difficulty that he accomplished his purpose. When he opened a passage through it with his hands, in order to get forward, excluded as he was from the air, the sun scorched him almost to madness: And when he suffered it to remain in an erect state, in which it formed a canopy over his head, he was almost suffocated for want of breath; so that his preservation was nearly a miracle.

But to return to the shipwrecked travellers. They reached the sea shore that night, but the tide being in, they could procure no shell fish. This they felt very severely, as they had fasted a long while, and besides, were totally worn out with fatigue.

By such an extreme of hunger were they oppressed, that those who were still in possession of the shoes they had made out of the skin of the young bullock, or had preserved the worn out pieces of them, having singed the hair off, broiled them; and of this unsavory dish, rendered as palatable as it could be made by some wild celery which they found there, the whole party partook.

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CHAP. XXVIII.

THEY OBSERVE THE VESTIGES OF THEIR MESSMATES—FALL IN WITH MANY OF THE NATIVES, BUT ARE MOLESTED BY THEM—ARRIVE AT CAFFRARIA—SEE A LARGE PARTY OF THE NATIVES EXERCISING THEMSELVES IN THROWING THE LANCE—DRIVEN OUT OF THE CAFFREE DISTRICTS.

At low water they went as usual to the rocks to procure shell-fish, and as they proceeded on, they often perceived evident traces that the division of their party they had left behind, had now got the start of them.

After having travelled two days more, they fell in with a hunting party of the natives, on the sea shore. These men were distinguished from any they had seen before, by wearing on the right foot a kind of shoe, which they used in hunting. When they took a leap, they bounded from that foot, and in doing this they shewed great dexterity.

The travellers were permitted by this party to pass quietly along; and during four or five days that they marched through this district, though they fell in with many villages, and saw a great number of the natives, they were not in the least molested.

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Soon after they came to a small river, which they swam over; and the same day they arrived at another. Both these rivers were salt, as were likewise all the wells which they dug near them; so that they were obliged to allay their thirst with such berries as they could find.

In three or four days they came to a more barren country, the natives of which appeared to be poorer than those they had hitherto met with. They had no cattle, nor any thing to subsist upon, but what they procured by fishing and hunting.

Here the travellers encountered innumerable difficulties. These were not, however, of long continuance, for it was not above three or four days more before they reached the nation of the Caffrees, which they found to be a populous and fine country. We may judge of the beauty of it from the following exclamation of Monsieur Vaillant, on approaching the Sneuwberg mountains. 'What 'a change, says that writer, from the charm-'ing country of Caffraria! here are no fine 'pastures or majestic forests to delight the 'eye!'

During their march through this nation, they one day saw a great number of the natives, (Hynes believes near three hundred) exercising themselves on a fine gradual slope, in throwing the assaygay or lance. Being

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arranged in two lines on opposite sides of the lawn, one of the men rolled, with all his strength, from the top of the descent, a wooden ball; and so expert were they, that in its passage they would lodge their lances in it.

They continued their march through the whole extent of this fine country; but notwithstanding it abounded in cattle, the inhabitants would neither bestow any upon them, nor suffer them to purchase any by way of barter. Nay, so apprehensive were the natives of the strangers stealing their cattle, that they constantly drove them away as they approached the Kraals. Nor was their precaution confined to this point; wherever the English came, they were driven away with sticks, stones, and other missile weapons: So that all the food they were able to obtain was shell fish, collected from the sea side. Without this resource, they must long since have perished.

'As there subsisted at this time an inveterate enmity between the Caffrees and the 'Dutch colonists, who had treated them with 'unparalelled cruelty, this may account for 'the behaviour of the former to the shipwrecked English, who, being of the same 'colour with the Dutch, partook of their 'resentment. The Caffrees are otherwise, 'according to monsieur Vaillant, a humane 'and quiet people.'

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CHAP. XXIX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CAFFREES.

'The account Hynes gives of the Caffrees 'being so confined, (and no other could be 'expected from a person passing cursorily 'through the country, overwhelmed with 'distress), a more particular description of 'that people from two modern writers, one 'celebrated for his botanical knowledge, the 'other for his taste in natural history, but 'more especially for his very entertaining 'and interesting travels into the interior 'parts of Africa, may not prove unaccept-'able to the reader.

'The men among the Caffrees,' says lieuten-'ant Patterson, 'are from five feet ten inches 'to six feet high, and well proportioned, and 'in general evince great courage in attacking 'lions, or any beasts of prey.

'The colour of the Caffrees is a jet black*, 'their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes

* From the difference between the complexion, hair, and ornaments of the natives of the district, Hynes says, they first passed through after leaving the ship, and that of the Caffrees, as here described; and also from the number of days they had travelled according to Hynes's account, before they reached Caffraria, there is certainly great reason to believe that the Grosvenor was lost much nearer the line than the 38th or 39th degree of southern latitude, which has hitherto been supposed to be the spot. EDITOR.

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'large. The cloathing of both sexes is nearly 'the same, consisting entirely of the hides 'of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The 'men wear tails of different animals tied 'round their thighs; pieces of brass in their 'hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; 'they are also adorned with the hair of lions, 'and feathers fastened in their heads, with 'many other fantastical ornaments.

'They are extremely fond of dogs, which 'they exchange for cattle; and to such a 'height do they carry this passion, that if 'one particularly pleases them, they will give 'two bullocks in exchange for it.

'Their whole exercise through the day is 'hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are 'expert in throwing their lances, and in time 'of war use shields made of the hides of 'oxen.

'The women are employed in the culti-'vation of their gardens and corn. They 'cultivate several vegetables, which are not 'indigenous to their country, such as tobacco, 'water melons, a sort or kidney beans, and 'hemp. The women also make baskets, and 'the mats which they sleep on.

'The men have great pride in their cattle; 'they cut their horns in such a way as to 'be able to turn them into any shape they 'please, and they teach them to answer a 'whistle. When they wish their cattle to

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'return home, they go a little way from the 'house, and blow this small instrument, which 'is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed 'as to be heard at a great distance, and in 'this manner bring all their cattle home 'without any difficulty.

'The soil of this country is a blackish 'loomy ground, and so extremely fertile, that 'every vegetable substance, whether sown or 'planted, grows here with great luxuriance.

'There are great variations in the climate, 'but I had no thermometer to observe the 'degrees of heat. It seldom rains, except in 'the summer season, when it is accompanied 'with thunder and lightning. The country, 'however, is extremely well supplied with 'water, not only from the high land towards 'the north, which furnishes abundance 'throughout the year, but from many 'fountains of excellent water, which are 'found in the woods. From what I observed 'of this country, I am induced to believe that 'it is greatly superior to any other known 'part of Africa.

'The woods produce variety of arborious 'plants, and some of a great size; they are 'inhabited by elephants, buffaloes, &c. There 'were also variety of beautiful birds and 'butterflies; but they were so shy that I was 'able only to preserve two birds of that 'country.'

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CHAP. XXX.

CONTINUATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE CAFFREES.

'To judge of the Caffrees by those I had 'seen,' says Monsieur Vaillant, 'they are 'taller than the Hottentots of the colonies, 'or even than the Gonaquais, though they 'greatly resemble the latter, but are more 'robust, and possess a greater degree of 'pride and courage. The features of the 'Caffrees are likewise more agreeable, none 'of their faces contracting towards the bot-'tom, nor do the cheek bones of these people 'project in the uncouth manner of the Hot-'tentots; neither have they large flat faces 'and thick lips like their neighbours, the 'negroes of Mosambique, but a well-formed 'contour, an agreeable nose, with eyes spark-'ling and expressive; so that setting aside 'our prejudice with respect to colour, there 'are many women among them who might 'be thought handsome by the side of an 'European. They do not disfigure themselves 'by daubing their eyebrows like the Hotten-'tots, but are very much tatooed, particularly 'about the face.

'The hair of the Caffrees, which is strong 'and curling, is never greased, but they 'anoint the rest of their bodies, with a view 'of making themselves active and strong.

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'The men are more particular in decora-
'tions than the women, being very fond of
'beads and brass rings. They are seldom
'seen without bracelets on their legs and
'arms, made of the tusks of an elephant,
'which they saw to a convenient thickness,
'and then polish and round. As these rings
'cannot be opened, it is necessary to make
'them big enough to pass the hand through,
'so that they fall or rise according to the
'motion of the arm.

'Sometimes they place small rings on the
'arms of their children, whose growth soon
'fills up the space, and fixes the ornament,
'a circumstance which is particularly pleas-
'ing to them.

'They likewise make necklaces of the
'bones of animals, which they polish and
'whiten in the most perfect manner. Some
'content themselves with the leg bone of a
'sheep hanging on the breast, which is
'thought as pleasing a decoration as a patch
'on the face of a pretty woman.

'In the warm season the Caffrees only wear
'their ornaments; when the weather is cold,
'they make use of kroses made of the skins of
'calves or oxen, which reach to the feet.

'One particularity which deserves atten-
'tion, and does not exist elsewhere, is, that
'the Caffree women care little for ornaments.
Indeed, they are well made, and pretty, when

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'compared to other savages; and never 'use the uncouth profusion of Hottentot 'coquetry, not even wearing copper bracelets. 'Their aprons, like those of the Gonaquais, 'are bordered with small rows of beads, 'which is the only vanity they exhibit.

'The skin that the female Hottentot ties 'about the loins, the Caffree woman wears 'as high as her shoulders, tying it over the 'bosom, which it covers. They have, like 'the men, a Kros or cloak of calf or ox skin 'divested of the hair; but it is only in the 'cold or rainy season that either sex wear it. 'These skins are as soft and pliant as the 'finest stuffs.

'Let the weather or season prove ever so 'bad, neither men or women cover their heads. 'Sometimes indeed, I have seen the head of 'a Caffree adorned with a feather stuck in 'the hair, but this sight is by no means 'common.

'One part of the daily occupation of the 'women is making earthen ware, which they 'fashion as dexterously as their husbands: 'they likewise make a curious kind of baskets, 'and prepare the fields for seed, scratching 'the earth, rather than digging it, with 'wooden pick-axes.

'The huts of the Caffrees are higher and 'more commodious than those of the Hotten- 'tots; they are composed of a kind of cross

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'bar arbour work, very strong and compact, 'covered both within and without, with a 'mixture of earth, clay, and cow-dung. 'The opening or door-way is so low, that 'to enter the dwelling you must crawl on 'your hands and knees. The hearth or fire 'place is in the centre, surrounded by a 'circular rim which rises two or three inches.

'The lands of Caffraria, either from their 'situation, or the number of small rivers that 'refresh them, are more fertile than those 'of the Hottentots. The Caffrees practise 'agriculture, which proves they are not 'naturally wanderers.

'I have remarked,' continues Monsieur Vaillant, 'that notwithstanding the beauti- 'ful forests that adorn Caffraria, and delight- 'ful pastures which spring up and almost 'cover the animals who feed on them, with 'the numerous rivulets and brooks that 'meander in a thousand different directions, 'the oxen, cows, and almost all other animals 'in this country are smaller than those of the 'Hottentots. This peculiarity certainly arises 'from the properties of the sap which gives 'the grass a different quality. I have made 'the observation both on domestic and wild 'animals, which never acquire the size of 'those bred in the dry barren countries I 'have passed through.

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'Industry is a leading trait in the charac-
'ter of the Caffrees. Some arts, taught
'indeed by necessity, a love of agriculture,
'with a few religious dogmas, distinguish
'them as a more civilized people than those
'towards the south.

'Circumcision, which is generally prac-
'tised among them, proves that they either
'owe their origin to an ancient people, or
'have simply imitated the inhabitants of
'some neighbouring country, of whom they
'have no longer any remembrance, neither do
'they use it (as they say) in any religious or
'mystical sense.

'They entertain a very high opinion of the
'supreme being, and of his power; believe
'in a future state, where the good will be
'rewarded and the wicked punished; but have
'no idea of the creation, thinking the world
'had no beginning, and will ever continue
'in its present state. They have no sacred
'ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct
'their own children, having no priests; but
'instead of them a kind of sorcerers or con-
'jurers, whom they greatly distinguish and
'revere.

'The caffrees are governed by a chief or
'king, whose power is very limited, receiving
'no tax, having no troops at his command,
'but being the father of a free people; neither
'attended nor feared, but respected and be-
'loved, and frequently poorer than many of
'his subjects.

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'Being permitted to take as many wives 'as he pleases, who think it an honour to 'belong to him, it is necessary that he should 'have a larger portion of land to cultivate, 'and a greater number of cattle to tend and 'feed; these being his only resources for the 'maintenance of his numerous family, he is 'frequently in danger of being ruined.

'His cabin is neither higher nor better 'decorated than the rest; his whole family 'and seraglio live round him, composing a 'group of a dozen or fifteen huts; the adjoin- 'ing land is generally of his own cultivation.

'It is a custom among the Caffrees for 'each to gather his own grain, which is their 'favourite nourishment, and which they 'grind, or rather crush between two stones; 'for which reason, the families living 'separately, each surrounded by his own 'plantation of corn, occasions a small *hoord* 'to occupy a large portion of ground, a 'circumstance never seen among the Hotten- 'tots.

'The distance of the different *hoords* 'makes it necessary that they should each 'have a chief, who is appointed by the king. 'When there is any thing to communicate, 'he sends for and gives them orders, or rather 'information, which the chiefs bear to their 'several *hoords*.

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'The principal weapon of the Caffree is 'the lance or assaygay, which shews his dis-'position to be at once intrepid and noble, 'despising, as below his courage, the enven-'omed dart, so much in use among his 'neighbours; seeking his enemy face to face, 'and never throwing his lance but openly. 'In war he carries a shield of about three 'feet in height, made of the thickest part of 'the hide of a buffalo; this defends him from 'the arrow or assaygay, but is not proof 'against a musquet ball.

'The Caffree also manages with great 'skill, a club of about two feet and half long, 'made of a solid piece of wood, three or 'four inches thick, in the largest part, and 'gradually diminishing towards one of the 'ends. When, in a close engagement, they 'strike with this weapon, or frequently throw 'it to the distance of fifteen or twenty paces, 'in which case it seldom fails of the intended 'effect.

'The sovereignty here is hereditary, the 'eldest son ever succeeding. In default of 'male heirs, it is not the king's brother that 'succeeds, but the eldest nephew; and in case 'the king should have neither children nor 'nephews, the chiefs of the different hoords 'elect a king; an event which is sometimes 'attended by an opposition of interest, and 'spirit of party and cabal, which generally 'concludes by bloodshed.

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'Polygamy is customary among the Caf-
'frees, their marriages are even more simple
'than those of the Hottentots, the parents
'of the bridegroom being always content with
'his choice; the friends of the bride are
'rather more difficult, but seldom refuse their
'consent; after which they rejoice, drink and
'dance for weeks together, according to the
'wealth of the families; but these feasts are
'never held but on the first espousals.

'They have no musical instruments but
'such as are used by the Hottentots. As for
'their dances the step is not unlike the
'English.

'At the death of the father the sons and
'the mother divide the property he has left
between them. The daughters claiming
'nothing, remain at home with their mother
'or brother, unless it pleases some man to
'take them; and if this circumstance takes
'place, during the life of the parents, they
'receive cattle in proportion to the wealth
'of their father.

'The dead are seldom buried, but carried
'away from the Kraal by their family, and
'deposited in a deep trench common to the
'whole hoord on such occasions, where the
'wild beasts repair at leisure, which preserves
'the air from those noxious vapours which
'otherwise the putrefaction would occasion.

'The honours of burial are only due to
'the king or chief of a hoord. They cover

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'these bodies with piles of stones in the form 'of a dome.

'I am unacquainted with the disposition 'of the Caffrees, respecting love and jealousy, 'but believe they only feel the latter sen- 'sation in regard to their countrymen; voluntarily giving up their women for a 'small consideration to the first white that 'expresses an inclination for them.

'I shall carry these details no farther,' concludes Mons. Vaillant, 'having said 'enough to shew how much the Caffrees 'differ from their neighbours, with whom they 'have no concern, but by bloody wars and 'eternal enmity.'

It may be necessary to add, for the information of those who are unacquainted with a part of the globe so seldom mentioned, that 'The country known by the general denom- 'ination of Caffraria, is a very extensive 'region, bounded on the north by Negro- 'land and Abyssinia; on the west by part of 'Guinea, Congo, and the sea; on the south 'by the Cape of Good Hope; and on the 'east by the sea. It is divided into several 'territories and kingdoms, of which little is 'known, and is computed to be 700 miles 'long, and 660 broad. But the part now 'inhabited by the people named the Caffrees, 'is much more confined, it extending only 'from about fifteen to thirty degrees of 'southern latitude. It is however more 'populous than many other nations in Africa.'

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CHAP. XXXI.

THEY FALL IN WITH A PARTY OF THE NATIVES, WHO WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE COOK'S SILVER BUCKLES—ARE ILL TREATED BY THEM—HYNES KNOCKED DOWN AND LEFT FOR DEAD.

About three or four days after this our people came to a river, and as soon as they had crossed it, were met by a party of the natives, one of whom had a piece of silver buckle belonging to the ship's cook stuck in his hair.

It seems the cook had bound bits of cloth about his buckles in order to preserve them, as he set a value upon them; but it now appeared that he had been obliged to break them up in order to barter away for food. And even when he had done this, (as they afterwards found) he was disappointed, for, as had invariably been the case, except in the instance of the young bullock before mentioned, no sooner was the price deposited, than the purchase was with-held, and our people driven away.

In the same manner, the party, with whom Hynes was, were driven away by the body of natives, they had now fallen in with, and obliged to continue their march till near ten

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o'clock at night, when coming to a place where there was a little wood and water, they reposed themselves; but they sat off again before it was light, in order to avoid a repetition of the ill treatment they had received from the natives the preceding evening.

About twelve o'clock on that day, they came to a place, at which, as there was good water, with a probability of getting plenty of shell-fish, and where, being very much fatigued, they determined to spend the night. They did so, but the rain poured down so violently, attended with thunder and lightning, that four of them were obliged to hold their canvas frocks over the fire to prevent it from being extinguished.

They staid next day till it was low water, as well to get shell-fish, as to dry their cloaths, which had been thoroughly soaked by the rain: so that they did not commence their march till near eleven o'clock. About four they arrived at a large village, where the inhabitants assembling together, set upon our people, whom they treated very roughly.

Several of them were wounded by their assailants, and among others, Hynes, received a wound in his leg from a lance, the scar of which was visible when I met with him. Another had his scull fractured, which rendered him delirious; and he continued so till he died; an event that soon after took place.

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Hynes was knocked down, and being supposed by his companions to be dead, was left on the spot. He remained in a state of insensibility for some time. At length, however, he recovered; and when he did so, the natives were at a considerable distance off, and his countrymen totally out of sight.

Remembering from the face of the country the way they intended to pursue, he followed as expeditiously as he was able; and in two or three hours came up with the party. His appearance gave great satisfaction to his companions, who concluded that he had been killed by the savages, but were very happy to find their mistake.

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CHAP. XXXII.

ENTER UPON A LARGE SANDY DESART—ARE DISTRESSED FOR FOOD—ARRIVE AT BOSCHISMAN'S RIVER—FIND ONE OF THEIR COMPANIONS ON THE ROAD, WHO RETURNS TO THE NATIVES.

From this time they saw no more huts, and found they were entering on a very large sandy desart. After travelling several days upon it, they fell in with three of the natives, who seeing our people advance, immediately fled into the country, and were not seen again.

It was now with the utmost difficulty that they could procure food, the sea side seldom proving rocky. And when they found a small reef, on which there was a probability of procuring any shell-fish, they were perhaps obliged to wait half a day for the ebb tide, it being impossible to get at them till then.

When they came to a place where any were to be caught, they were very assiduous to collect as many together as they could; they then opened them in the fire, and taking out the fish, put the whole in a cloth, and carried them by turns. Disrobed of their shells they were lighter, and consequently more portable.

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In four days more they arrived at a large river, which they afterwards learned from the Dutch was named Boschisman's river. Here they found Thomas Lewis, who being sick, had been left behind by the other party.

He informed them that he had travelled inland, and had fallen in with many huts, at one of which he had got some milk, and at another beaten. He added, that reaching the place where he now was, he had found himself so weak, and the river so wide, that he knew it was impossible for him to attempt to cross it, or indeed to bear any more hardship or fatigue. He was therefore, he said, determined to return to the nearest Kraal, as the natives could but kill him, and he was sure to die if he proceeded.

In vain did his companions strive to get the better of this prepossession. They would have persuaded him to hold up his head, and look forward with a hope of out living his present hardships, and getting at last safe to the Cape.

But all their encouragement was ineffectual; both his body and his spirits were so broken down, and his cup of life so imbittered by such a long succession of hardships, that despair found him an easy prey; she had laid her hands on him, and would not quit her hold. In spite of all their intreaties he went back to the natives, and most probably found there a speedy termination of his woes.

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CHAP. XXXIII.

THEY FIND ANOTHER WHALE — ARE ALARMED BY THE WILD BEASTS — OVERTAKE TWO OF THEIR COMPANIONS—THE CORPSE OF THE COOPER CARRIED OFF BY WILD BEASTS—THEY SLEEP ON THE ROCKS.

Our people loitered near the sea shore, in hopes of meeting with some kind of sustenance, when to their great joy they were fortunate enough to find another dead whale. Their stock of provisions being thus replenished, they halted where they were two days, which very much refreshed them.

During this period they cut the flesh of the whale, as usual, into junks, and taking as much wit them as they could well carry, crossed the river on catamarands.

They now once more lost sight of the natives and their huts, and were kept in continual alarms by the wild beasts, whose incessant howlings in the night greatly disturbed and terrified them. For these parts were more particularly infested than any they had hitherto passed through.

On the fourth day after they had passed the river, they came up, about noon, with the little boy, and the ship's steward. From them they learnt, that the evening before they had buried the cooper in the sand, at no great

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distance. Hynes having a curiosity to see the place, the steward accompanied him. But to their great surprize and horror, they found that some carniverous animal had taken up the body, and carried it off. They were convinced of this by traces in the sand, for at least half a mile through which the creature had dragged the corpse in a very irregular manner.

They also could plainly distinguish, by the vestiges of these ravenous beasts on the sand, the manner in which they prowl in the night for their prey: As they scent along the ground, it could be discerned that they turn aside to every stone and stump of a tree, in order to examine whether it would be productive of any thing to satisfy their appetite.

Hynes's party presented the steward and the child with some of the flesh of the whale, which they eat, and were much refreshed. They now all proceeded together, and continued to do so for eight or ten days. How the youth was able to hold out for so long a time, and through so many difficulties, must excite the wonder of every one.

They came to a point of rocks, and as their whale was by this time wholly expended, they thought it proper to go round the edge to search for what sustenance the sea might afford. This they did, but it took up so much time, that they were obliged to sleep upon the rocks, where they could only procure such water as was brackish.

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CHAP. XXXIV.

THE WHOLE PARTY TAKEN ILL — THE CHILD DIES — TWO MORE OF THE COMPANY TAKEN OFF—ARE IN GREAT WANT OF WATER.

In the morning the steward and child were taken ill, and being unable to proceed, they requested the rest of the party to continue where they were that day. This was readily consented to. The next day they all found themselves disordered, through the extreme coldness of the rock on which they slept, against which, the little cloathing they now had was not sufficient to defend them. This, as may naturally be supposed, must greatly affect men, broken down with fatigue and anxiety, as they were.

The steward and child still continuing ill, our people agreed to stay another day, and if, at the expiration of that time, they should not be better, they would be under the disagreeable necessity of leaving them behind.

Their humanity, however, was not put to this severe test; for in the course of the night the poor child resigned his breath, and ceased any longer to share with his companions in their fatigues and sorrows.

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Having prepared early in the morning whatever they could muster for breakfast, they intended to have called him to partake of it as soon as all was ready, being willing to allow his tender frame as much indulgence as possible. They had left him, as they supposed, asleep, near the fire, around which they had all rested during the night. But what was their surprize, when they found that his soul had taken its flight into another world!

'Alas sweet youth, thy bark, too early 'launched by misfortune on the tempestuous 'sea of life, though it withstood the boisterous 'blast much longer than could have been 'expected at thy early years, was at last 'obliged to yield to the impetuous waves, and 'was overwhelmed by them before it could 'reach some sheltering haven!'

The affectionate concern of his fellow sufferers, particularly of the friendly steward who had afforded him all the succour in his power, during their long and perilous journey, I have endeavoured to represent in as just and striking a manner as my abilities, and the description the narrator could furnish me with, would enable me to do in the annexed plate.

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THE UNHAPPY FATE OF MASTER LAW.

Publish'd as the Act directs April 25th 1791,
by John Murray & William Lane.

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The witnesses to this affecting scene being no longer able to render him any assistance, they bestowed a last sigh on the departed innocent, and leaving him in the place where the cold hand of death had arrested him, moved on.

The steward, who still continued ill, did not find his illness or his sorrows alleviated by this fresh affliction; on the contrary, the loss of a young person he so much valued, and who had so long been the object of his tenderest care, nearly overwhelmed him, and it was with the utmost difficulty his companions got him along.

They, however, did get on, and had walked about two hours, as Hynes thinks, when Robert Fitzgerald asked for a shell of water: Hynes complied with his request, and he drank it with great avidity.—He then asked for another shell full, which having received and drank with equal relish, he laid himself down, and instantly expired.

His companions left this man likewise on the spot where he died, and departed without being much shocked at the event; as every one of them was now worn out with hunger and fatigue, and rather considered such a deliverance as a consummation devoutly to be wished, than to be dreaded.

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They however proceeded, and about four of the same day, another of the party, William Fruel, complained of his being very weak. Having said this, he sat down upon the sand by the sea side. Here his companions, compelled by necessity, left him, and went on, in order to seek for wood and water, telling him, that if they could find either, they would return, that he might partake of the benefit.

At some little distance they turned their eyes back, and saw that he was crawling after them. And having sought in vain for a comfortable resting place, they likewise were obliged to lay themselves down on the sand for the night, without having been able to find a drop of water.

Recollecting the situation of Fruel, one of the party went back to see if he could get him on. But notwithstanding the person went within view of the place where they had left him, he was not to be seen: and they all concluded, that as he had nothing to shelter or protect him, the wild beasts had carried him off.

As soon as day light appeared, they proceeded on their journey; and as they had had no water since the middle of the foregoing day, they suffered exceedingly from thirst. The glands of their throats and mouths were much swollen, and at length they were necessitated to drink their own water.

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CHAP. XXXV.

STILL GREATLY DISTRESSED FOR WANT OF WATER—ANOTHER OF THE PARTY DIES—THEY FIND ANOTHER DEAD — SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE RELATIVE TO THE LATTER—OTHERS DIE — ALL ARE NEARLY PERISHING THRO' HUNGER, THIRST, AND FATIGUE.

Whatever their distresses had been, they were not to be compared to the situation to which they were now reduced. Indeed they now experienced the extreme of human misery.

The next day, which was the second in which they had existed without food or water, they were so very thirsty, that when any of them could not furnish himself with a draught of urine, he would borrow a shell full of his companion who was more fortunate, till it was in his power to repay it. Here the ship's steward, and another of the party, unable to survive their melancholy situation, expired.

Our people were still obliged to sleep upon the sands, the track they pursued being bounded on one side by mountains of sand, and on the other by the sea; and they con-

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tinued without food or water, except the half of a fish which they found in their way. But this scarcely afforded a mouthful to each. Indeed some would not touch a bit of it, lest, without water, it should only add to the misery they already endured.

Next morning two more of the party were reduced to a very languishing state, but they still walked on, dreading to be left behind. One of them, however, had not proceeded far before he laid himself down, unable to proceed a step farther. His companions shook hands with him, and recommending him to the protection of heaven, as it was not in their power to afford him any assistance, left him to expire.

They again went on, but without finding any alleviation to their woes, till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when they came to a deep gulley, which they entered, in hopes of meeting with water. Here they found another of the Grosvenor's crew dead. He was lying upon his face in the sand, with his right hand cut off at the wrist. So singular a circumstance could not but excite the astonishment of our people; and it was recollected, that while living, it was a common asseveration used by the deceased, '*May the Devil cut my right hand off if it be not true.*' Extraordinary as this might appear, and ridiculous as any inference may

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be thought by some, the fact is no less true than strange, and it very sensibly affected, for the time, his messmates.

John Warmington, the boatswain's mate, who was one of those that lost their cloaths in crossing the river, as before related, took this opportunity of supplying himself by appropriating to his use a part of those which were found on the deceased.

Notwithstanding their distressed situation, they marched on till night, and then laid themselves down to sleep, without taking any sustenance, but what their own urine afforded them.

The next day brought no abatement to the miseries of these famished wanderers. Necessity, however, impelled them to proceed, though nothing but despair presented itself. To such a state of weakness were they now reduced, that they had proceeded but a little way, before another of the party dropped, and was left to his fate.

They were now reduced to three, viz. Hynes, Evans, and Wormington; and those were nearly on the point of sharing the fate of their companions. Their faculties drooped apace; they could scarcely hear or see; and at the same time a vertical sun darted its beams so intensely upon them, that it was with the utmost difficulty they got on.

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CHAP. XXXVI.

ONE OF THE PARTY PROPOSES TO CAST LOTS WHICH SHOULD DIE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE OTHERS — WORMINGTON LEFT BEHIND—HYNES AND EVANS FALL IN WITH FOUR OF THE STEWARD'S PARTY, BY WHOM THEY ARE RELIEVED.

Next morning the three forlorn travellers went on; but by this time their thirst was so extreme, (the only liquid they had to quench it adding to their torment) that Wormington earnestly importuned Hynes and Evans to determine by lot who should die, in order that by drinking his blood the other two might be preserved.

Hynes was grown so weak, that he was almost childish. Upon hearing Wormington's proposal, his tears flowed in plenteous streams down his cheeks, but he would by no means consent to it. He said, that if, as they went on, he should become so very feeble as to drop, they then were at liberty to do what they pleased with him, if they thought it would tend to their own preservation; but as long as he was able to walk, he would not think of casting lots. Wormington hearing this, would proceed no farther, upon which the other two shook hands with him, and left him.

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'It is almost impossible for the mind of 'man to imagine a situation so truly deplor- 'able and alarming, as that to which these 'poor wretches were at this time reduced. 'The susceptible heart sometimes feels inex- 'pressible concern at seeing the approaching 'exit of one friend: What anguish then must 'the unhappy wanderers experience with such 'repeated ravages of death before their eyes, 'and these rendered more terrifying by the 'expectation of being themselves the next vic- 'tim to his unrelenting dart! Human nature 'shudders at the bare idea!'

Hynes and Evans now made another effort to get on, but with their best exertions they made very little progress. About ten o'clock they saw something before them, which had the appearance of large birds. Elated with the sight, they entertained a hope of being able to get some of them, and thereby allay the torments they endured.

But what was their surprize to find, as they approached nearer, that they were men. Being nearly blind, and almost in a state of idiotism, they did not at first recollect who their new found companions were; but after some time they discovered that they were four of the steward's party, from which they had been separated. One of them, a lad about eleven years of age, whose name was Price, came a little way to meet them; their first

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enquiry was, whether they had any fresh water, and being answered in the affirmative, they appeared to be inspired with new life.

The party they had thus joined, now made enquiry in their turn, what was become of the rest of Hynes's companions. To this he replied, that they were all dead except Wormington, whom they had left behind them that morning. Upon which Berney, Leary, and Francisco de Lasso, went in search of him.

Before Leary and De Lasso set out, they charged the two who remained behind, by no means to permit Hynes and Evans to have much water, as several had expired by drinking too freely and eagerly. But so impatient were they to quench that thirst, which had so long tormented them, that they laid themselves down to drink at the spring, and might have exceeded the bounds of prudence had not Price and the other closed up the sand, and thereby prevented them. They then took them to an alcove, at a little distance, and having given them a small quantity of shell fish, left them to their repose, while the former went out to forage.

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CHAP. XXXVII.

THEY RECOUNT TO EACH OTHER THE DISTRESSES THEY HAD ENCOUNTERED—SINGULAR METHOD OF PROCURING SHELL FISH — LOSE ANOTHER OF THEIR PARTY.

Leary and De Lasso having found Wormington, returned with him; and when Hynes and Evans awoke, they began to recount to each other the hardships they had encountered, particularly in traversing over the last desart.

Hynes was informed by Leary that they had buried on it the Captain's steward. After which they had not gone far before they were reduced to such distress for provisions, that a consultation was held what was to be done in their present exigency, in which it was determined to send two of the party back, in order to cut off some of the flesh of the recently buried steward; and bring it for their immediate support.

The two men accordingly set out for that purpose, but having over shot the place, they turned about to regain it; when through the kind interposition of Providence, instead of taking back to their companions, disgusting human flesh, they carried the more pleasing

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flesh of a young seal, which they found close to the steward's grave, newly driven on shore, and fresh bleeding. This proved a most seasonable relief, and enabled them to reach the alcove, where they now were.

They likewise gave Hynes and his two companions an account of the singular manner in which they got shell fish. They had observed on the bank of a river a great number of birds, in the act of scratching up the sand; after this they soared into the air with something in their mouths, which they let fall upon the stones, and then descending took up their prey. These manœuvres catching the attention of the hungry travellers, they watched the birds for some time, and coming up to the place, they found that when the tide was in, the shell-fish, as there were no rocks on that coast, buried themselves in the sand, and attracting the instinctive depredations of the birds, were obtained in the foregoing manner. Thus was Providence pleased to point out to our people the means of procuring food, without whose invention they must undoubtedly have perished.

Among other circumstances which Hynes and Evans recounted in their turn to the party they had joined, they mentioned that the ship's steward, whom they had left to expire on the road, had very decent cloaths on; and these being articles which the latter stood much in need of, one of the party,

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whose name was Dodge, proposed, if Evans would shew him the way, to go back and bring them.

Evans, who was by this time tolerably recovered, accepted the proposal, and they set out together early the next morning. In the evening Evans returned, but without his companion. On being asked the reason of coming alone, he informed them that Dodge had been so very indolent, and came on so slowly, that had he walked his pace, he should never have got back to the alcove.

He further related to his companions, that when Dodge and he reached the place where the steward had been left, they could see nothing of him, from which it was concluded that he had died, and afterwards been carried away by the wild beasts.

As for Dodge, he was seen by Evans lagging a considerable way behind; but as he did not join his companions, and was never seen after, Hynes entertained not a doubt, but that he had also become a prey to the wild beasts; as not a day passed without their seeing lions, tygers, or wolves. Of wolves they had seen twenty at a time lying in the grass; and in order to drive them away, it was their common practice repeatedly to shout as loud as they could, which never failed of having a proper effect.

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CHAP. XXXVIII.

THEY COLLECT A STORE OF SHELL-FISH—NATURE OF THE SHELL-FISH—PASS THROUGH ANOTHER DESART DISTRICT—ARRIVE AT A MORE FERTILE COUNTRY—ACCIDENTALLY SET FIRE TO THE GRASS—CROSS THE SCHWART RIVER, AND FIND ANOTHER WHALE.

They employed themselves for the two following days in collecting shell-fish, which they broiled, in order to constitute a stock of provisions for their march. Having obtained a sufficient quantity, they constructed a catamarand; and passed the river*. This they effected with very great difficulty, as it was of a great breadth, and the current so strong that they had nearly been driven out to sea by it.

When they had gained the shore, they could not help looking back with terror and amazement at the length of the way they had been driven down by the rapidity of the stream. Here they likewise found the species of shell-fish that hides in the sand, as before related. According to Hynes's account it is

* This river is probably the Zon Dags river, which is very wide, and lies to the N. E. of the Schwarts river mentioned afterwards.

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of a triangular form, and has the power of sinking, with great facility, whereever it finds moisture, which it did nearly as fast as they could dig for them. It is about two inches long, and three broad, and pointed at one end, with which it makes its way into the sand.

The whole party by this time consisted of six persons only, and they travelled on together still over a desart country, where neither hut or native was to be seen. After proceeding about six days, they came to another river, which Hynes says he has since heard is called Schwart or Black river, where they took up their abode that night.

The country now began to wear a more pleasing aspect. It appeared to be more fertile than any they had passed for some time, and at a considerable distance from the shore they could discern huts.

An accident happened in this place which gave them great alarm. The grass by some means taking fire, it spread with such rapidity, that it was with the utmost difficulty they were able to extinguish it. Their apprehensions upon this occasion were very poignant, as they were much afraid the blaze would bring the natives down upon them, and excite their resentment.

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The next morning they swam over the river, which was not so wide as the former; and they had not gone far before they saw another whale lying on the sea shore. Being thus provided with food, they determined to erect a hut, and to rest themselves for four or five days. But on searching for water, that necessary article was not to be met with.

They therefore cut up a part of the whale, and when each of them had got as much as he could conveniently carry, they proceeded on their route. They had not, however, travelled above two hours before they came to a much more desirable spot, where they halted, and reposed themselves. It was a thicket which afforded shelter, and where they met with water.

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CHAP. XXXIX.

ARE MET BY SOME OF THE COLONISTS, AND CONDUCTED TO A DUTCH SETTLEMENT, WHERE THEY ARE HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED — THE DIFFERENT EXPRESSIONS OF THEIR JOY ON THEIR DELIVERY.

Next morning four of the party went back to the whale, in order to bring off a larger supply; and De Lasso and the boy (Price) were left to take care of the fire, and to gather wood against the return of night.

During the absence of the four, the boy, who was in the wood, perceived at a little distance two men, each with a gun in his hand; and being much intimidated at their appearance, retired hastily towards the fire, whither he was pursued by them.

These men belonged to a Dutch settlement in the neighbourhood, and were in search of some strayed cattle, when they perceived Price; and observing at the same time the smoke which arose from the fire, concluded he would take that way, and followed him to it.

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The name of one of the men was John Battores, who being probably a Portuguese, and De Lasso an Italian, through the great affinity of these two languages, they made shift to understand each other.

When Battores heard their melancholy tale, he desired they would conduct him to the place where their companions were. Upon which they all went back together to the whale, where they found our people employed in cutting it up.

Battores made them throw the whole of the whale's flesh away, and desiring them to follow him, promised that they should have better food, and be supplied with every necessary when they reached the habitation to which he belonged.

The joy that instantly beamed forth in every breast, upon receiving this pleasing intelligence, is not to be described, or scarcely to be conceived. And the effects it produced were as various as extraordinary. Every faculty seemed to be in a state of violent agitation; One man laughed; another cried; and another danced.

Comfort and these unhappy wanderers had been so long estranged to each other, and their nervous system was so out of tone, that

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the convulsive expressions of their satisfaction are not to be wondered at. But their spirits grew more composed when they were informed that they were now within the settlements of the Dutch, and not more than four hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope.

The space they had to walk to the house, which was three miles distant, was comparatively tripped lightly over, notwithstanding they were so much enfeebled by their long and tedious march. The recital of some of their adventures beguiled the way; and all was rapture, all was peace.

Battores was not the master of the house to which their steps were directed, but principal servant to Mynheer Christopher Roostoff, who, when he was made acquainted with their distresses, treated them with great kindness.

He immediately ordered some bread and milk to be given them; but under a mistaken idea, he furnished them with such a quantity, that by eating voraciously, and overloading their stomachs, they had nearly killed themselves. After they had made their meal, sacks were spread upon the ground for them to repose on.

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It had been a long while since they had known any thing of the calculation of time; days, weeks, and months had imperceptibly slipped away, without their being able to note them according to the accustomed divisions.

They were now informed that the day on which this happy reverse of fortune took place, was the 29th of November, so that as they were shipwrecked on the fourth of August, it must have been one hundred and seventeen days since their leaving the ship; during which time they had suffered incredible hardships, and had often been preserved almost miraculously.

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CHAP. XL.

REMOVED IN CARTS FROM PLACE TO PLACE TILL THEY ARRIVED AT SWELLENDAM — TWO OF THEM SENT FOR TO THE CAPE.

The next morning Mynheer Roostoff ordered a sheep to be killed, upon which our people breakfasted and dined. After this, another Dutchman, whose name was Daniel Quin, and who lived about nine miles distant, came with a cart and six horses to convey the party towards the Cape.

Hynes thinks that Quin was a kind of a commandant. Monsieur Vaillant thus speaks of the method by which the colonists obtain the title of commandant. 'A colonist,' says he, 'who lives two hundred leagues up the 'country, arrives at the Cape, to complain 'that the Caffrees have taken all his cattle; 'and intreats a commando, which is a per- 'mission to go, with the help of his neigh- 'bours, to retake his property; the governor, 'who either does not, or feigns not to under- 'stand the trick, adheres strictly to the facts 'expressed in the petition: a preamble of 'regular information would occasion long 'delays; a permission is easily given—tis but 'a word—the fatal word is written, which 'proves a sentence of death to a thousand

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'poor savages, who have no such defence 'or resources as their persecutors'. This account gives us an idea of the commando or commandants of that country, (such a one Quin probably was,) and likewise of the disposition of the colonists situated in the interior parts.

But to return to the travellers.—The boy, Price, whose legs was sore from the hardships he had undergone, was kept at Mynheer Roostoff's, who kindly undertook his cure, and said he would contrive to send him after the rest.

The others went in the cart that was provided for them, but the path, or road, if it may be so called, was so very rugged and bad, that they were almost shook to pieces. They passed two farm houses before they reached Quin's, where they staid four days to refresh themselves.

From this time they were forwarded in carts from one settlement to another, till they came to Swellendam, which lies about one hundred miles from the Cape. During the whole of the way, wherever they passed the night, all the farmers in the neighbourhood used to assemble in order to hear their story; and being moved with compassion gave them many little necessaries of which they stood in need.

At Swellendam they staid till the deputy governor, who resided at that place, sent a messenger to the Cape, as there was at

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this time war between Holland and Great Britain, to know of the governor what was to be done with them. An order at length came for two to be sent to Cape town, to be examined. The others were directed to remain where they at present were. Wormington and Leary accordingly proceeded to the Cape.

Hynes and the rest staid at Swellendam, to the best of his recollection, about a month, and during that time they had an opportunity of observing that the country around this place is in general rocky; but in the vallies there are vineyards, pastures, and corn fields.

They afterwards learnt that Wormington and Leary, after having undergone an examination, were shipped on board a Dutch man of war lying in the bay, with directions for them to be put to work. Here they remained for some time, but Wormington having discovered, one night, that the boatswain had smuggled some pepper from the ship, he imprudently hinted that he would give information of what was going forward. Upon which the boatswain desired him and his companion Leary to get into the boat; which they had no sooner done, than he put them both on board a Danish East Indiaman, that was then weighing anchor; and which immediately sailed. By this fortunate incident, these two had an opportunity of getting first to their own country.

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CHAP. XLI.

THE DUTCH GOVERNOR SENDS A BODY OF TROOPS TO SEARCH FOR THE WRECK OF THE SHIP, AND FOR THOSE WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND — THEY MEET WITH SOME OF THE PEOPLE, BUT RETURN WITHOUT REACHING THE WRECK.

The governor at the Cape having learnt from the information of Wormington and Leary, the particulars of the loss of the Grosvenor, and the consequent sufferings of the crew and passengers, notwithstanding the enmity that subsisted at this time between the two nations, was excited by that humanity which does honour to human nature, to send out a large party in quest of the unhappy wanderers.

This party or detachment consisted of one hundred Europeans, and three hundred Hottentots, attended by a great number of waggons, each drawn by eight bullocks. The command was given to a Captain Muller, who had orders to proceed, if possible, to the place where the ship lay, and load them with such articles as could be saved. After which, they were to endeavour to find out such of the sufferers as were wandering about the country, or in the hands of the natives.

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It being necessary to have some of those who had passed over the extensive tract that was to be explored, as guides, De Lasso and Evans, who had now tolerably recovered their strength, were fixed on for that purpose. Hynes still continued very ill, and Price had not yet reached Swellendam.

The party took with them beads, and a number of trinkets, in order to ransom those of the unfortunates that might fall in their way. And they proceeded till the natives interrupted their passage. The dissentions between the Caffrees and Colonists, as already noticed, may have occasioned this interruption.

In their way they found three of the ship-wrecked mariners, viz. Thomas Lewis, William Hatterley (or Hubberley) and another. William Hatterley was the servant of Mr. Shaw, the second mate, and he had kept company with that party till all but himself had expired. He then walked on, melancholy and forlorn, till he had reached the spot where he was met by the Dutch.

At other places on the road they met with seven more men, (Lascars) and two black women, one of whom was servant to Mrs. Logie, the other to Mrs. Hosea. From these women was obtained the following interesting information: They said, that about five days after the party to which Hynes had attached

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himself parted from the captain and the ladies, they also took separate routes, the latter intending to join the Lascars; but what became of either, after this separation had taken place, they knew not. They indeed saw the Captain's coat upon one of the natives, which led them to conclude that he was dead.

After the waggons had been prevented by the natives from proceeding, some of the party travelled fifteen days on horseback, in prosecution of their plan; but the Caffrees still continuing to harrass them, and obstructing their passage, they were obliged to give up the undertaking; and they came back, after having been absent three months.

Captain Muller returned to Swellendam with his troops, bringing with him the seven Lascars and two black women, together with the three Englishmen he had picked up on the road, the boy Price, and his two guides De Lasso and Evans; but the farmers who had attended the expedition with their waggons, filed off to their respective homes in the different colonies.

The black people were detained at Swellendam, and the English were sent to the Cape, where having undergone a long examination by the Governor, he permitted them to take their passage for Europe on board a Danish ship, then lying in the harbour, that wanted hands.

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The captain of the Dane promised to land in England as he passed through the channel, but being very short of hands, he carried them all to Copenhagen, except Price, who was put on shore at Weymouth. 'From Den-'mark they soon after reached London; 'furnishing an example to British seamen, 'that even the most unparalelled hardships 'are to be surmounted; and that when they 'leave their native country, on the most 'hazardous or most distant expeditions, a 'return to it is not to be despaired of. And 'while we sympathize in the woes, or lament 'the loss of those who were left among the 'inhospitable savages, we cannot but admire 'the goodness of Providence in so miracu-'lously preserving these few.'

'Hynes's account not containing so par-'ticular an enumeration of the persons lost 'through this unfortunate accident, as that 'given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 'September, 1783, a transcript of that 'account, as far as it relates to this point, 'may not be unacceptable here; especially as 'it will somewhat tend to illustrate the fore-'going narrative, where the names have been 'omitted.'

Arrived in London.

Robert Price, Barney Leary, J. Wormington, and Thomas Lewis.

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Gone to Copenhagen.

William Hubberly, John Hynes, Francis Fearçon, and De Lasso.

Left at the Cape.

Jeremiah Evans, and some of the Lascars.

The following Persons were left with Capt. Coxon, of whom no Accounts are received.

Mr. Logie, chief mate; Mr. Beale, third ditto; Mr. Harris, fifth ditto; Mr. Haye, purser; Mr. Nixon, surgeon; Robert Rea, boatswain; John Hunter, gunner; William Mixon, quarter-master; John M'Daniel, carpenter's first mate; James Mauleverer, ditto; second ditto; John Edkins, caulker; William Stevens, butcher; Frank Masoon; Dom. Kircanio, Joseph Andree, Matthew Bell, Roque Pandolpho, John Stevens, John Pope, seamen; Joseph Thomson, chief mate's servant; James Vandesteen, boatswain's ditto; John Hill, gunner's ditto; Ant. da Cruza, Captain's cook; Patrick Fitzgerald, and John Hudson, discharged soldiers from Madrass; Col. D'Espinette.

Passengers left with Capt. Coxon.

Colonel James, Mrs. James, Mr. Hosea, Mrs. Hosea, Mrs. Logie, Mr. Newman, Captain Walterhouse Adair; Miss Dennis, Miss Wilmot, Miss Hosea, Master Saunders, Master Chambers, children.

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Black Servants left with Ditto.

George Symes, Reynel Dow, Betty, Sally, Mary, Hoakim, M. Plaideaux de Lisle, J. Rousseau.

The following Persons died on their Way to the Cape.

Wm. Thomson, midshipman; Tho. Page, carpenter; Henry Lillburne, ship's steward; Master Law; Thomas Simmonds, quarter-master; Robert Auld, cooper; William Couch, Captain's steward; Lau. Jonesque; boatswain's yeoman; All. Schultz, Thomas Parker, Patrick Burne, R. Fitzgerald, and John Blain, seamen; Mr. Williams, Mr. Taylor, and John Suissman, passengers.

Left in different Parts, exclusive of those who remained with the Captain.

James Thompson, quarter-master; Geo. Read, armourer; Mr. Shaw, second mate; Mr. Trotter, fourth ditto; George Creighton, caulker's mate; Laurence Mac Ewen, Edward Monck, John Squires, Isaac Blair, William Fruel, Charles Berry, James Simpson, Jacob Angel, John Howes, and John Brown, seamen; William Ellis, Edward Croaker, and James Stockdale, discharged soldiers.

'The only new light, I believe, that can be 'thrown on this unfortunate affair, is to be 'found in the travels of the ingenious and

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'humane Vaillant Being arrived on the 'borders of Caffraria, and determined on 'entering that country with the philanthropic 'view of endeavouring to bring about a peace 'between the Hottentots and Caffrees, he 'carries his philanthropy a step further, and 'wishes at the same time to afford assistance 'to the unfortunate people whose sufferings 'have been just described.'

'A misfortune which had lately happened,' * says that worthy man, 'contributed not a 'little to heat my imagination. I was in- 'formed, that six weeks before, an English 'ship, the Grosvenor East Indiaman, had 'been wrecked on the coast; that part of the 'crew and passengers, escaping the turbulent 'element, unfortunately fell into the hands 'of the Caffrees, by whom they were 'barbarously destroyed, the women excepted, 'who were reserved to undergo still greater 'hardships; some few, it was supposed, had 'escaped, and were now wandering on the 'coast, or exploring melancholy and almost 'impenetrable forests, where they could not 'fail in the end of perishing miserably. 'Among these unfortunate people were 'several French officers, prisoners of war, 'who were coming to Europe.

'My heart,' continues he, 'was wounded 'by this afflicting detail; a thousand projects

* Vol. I. Page 340.

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'bewildered my head. I could not be above 'fifty leagues from the unfortunate spot. 'Various means occurred to succour the 'unhappy sufferers, whose situation was 'so truly deplorable. I proposed these means 'to my companions, but every proposal was 'refused. In vain I offered presents, prayers, 'intreaties; nay, even threatnings had no 'more weight. I however flattered myself, 'I should find among the Colonists some, 'whose hearts would not only enter readily 'into my pacific measures with the Caffrees, 'but assist in every endeavour to succour the 'unhappy people that had been shipwrecked; 'the image of whose misfortunes perpetually 'followed me.

'How cruel a situation for women! con- 'demned to drag a painful life in all the 'horrors of agonizing despair. A desire to 'procure them liberty; to bring them away 'with me; employed all my thoughts, and 'deafened me to every obstacle.'

A party of the Caffrees having paid him a friendly visit at his camp, he informs us farther on this subject, 'that the news of 'their departure made him the more eager 'to question them, as he had by no means 'forgot the unhappy sufferers who were ship- 'wrecked in the Grosvenor.'

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'They could not,' says he *, 'give me so 'ample an account as I wished in this par-'ticular, being simply acquainted with the 'fact. Situated towards the north west, they 'were farther from the sea than myself, and 'could give no positive account of this melan-'choly catastrophe: They had, indeed, seen 'some of the effects taken from the wreck, 'which had been exchanged with other hoords 'for cattle; even the Caffrees now at my camp 'possessing some trifling part of the property. 'One shewed me a piece of silver coin which 'he wore at his neck, and another a small 'key. They likewise described, as well as 'they could, a curiosity which had been 'divided among them. By their account I 'judged this must have been a watch, whose 'wheels they had separated, and formed into 'different ornaments. And I was convinced 'I was right in my conjecture, when on 'shewing them mine, they all exclaimed it 'was the same thing, only of a different 'colour, theirs resembling the piece of coin 'the Caffree wore about his neck. They 'added, that the most valuable of the effects 'had been taken by their countrymen that 'inhabited the sea coast, who were in pos-'session of a great quantity of pieces similar 'to that they had shewn me. As for the 'people who had escaped the wreck, they had 'been informed some were found dead upon

* Vol. II. Page 257.

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'the sand, but that others, more fortunate, 'had reached some country inhabited by 'white people.'

Monsieur Vaillant having entered the country of the Caffrees, attended by a few of his Hottentots, and falling in with a small party of the Caffrees, he thus continues the subject *. 'I enquired about the ship-'wrecked vessel, but learned little more than 'I was before acquainted with: That it had 'been cast away on the coast of Caffraria.

'I judged this melancholy event had hap-'pened beyond the country of the Tambou-'ches, as high as Madagascar, towards the 'channel of Mosambique. These people 'assured me, that, besides the difficulties I 'should have to encounter, after having 'passed their limits, among several other 'rivers, we must cross one that was too wide 'to be swam over, and must advance a great 'way towards the north to find it fordable. 'They added, that they had seen several 'white men among the Tambouches, some 'time ago, when they exchanged some mer-'chandize with that people for nails taken 'from the wreck; but being now at war with 'them, they could procure no more.'

* Vol. II. Page 321.

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OBSERVATIONS.

However monotonous this and every journal must appear, where strict regard is had to making it a faithful narrative, the author is well aware, and he begs the candid reader to observe, that as he writes not either for fame or profit, but purely to inform those who may hereafter be in the same unhappy situation, of many incidents which he believes never before appeared in print, or happened to any one, he thought it better to give it in its present unadorned state; and he trusts upon perusal it will appear a simple relation of facts: that they are so, he has not the smallest reason to doubt.

Hynes was always uniform in his recital, and in order to try him, the author has often turned back twenty to thirty pages, to ask him further questions as a corroboration of what he had already written, and constantly found that the sad impression seemed so deeply engraven on his mind, that he invariably told the same artless tale.

Perils and dangers seemed to be this poor fellow's lot. For on board us he was very near sharing a fate equally unhappy. Our ship having just passed the braces in Balasore roads, struck upon a sand called the French

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Flat, and continued for a time to baffle every means that human reason could suggest to get her off.

In this situation she remained for near an hour, beating with such violence as caused both ends to vibrate dreadfully; so that every moment she was expected to go to pieces, and the masts to tumble about our ears, when every soul would in all probability have perished, as the tide was at ebb, and it blew a fresh gale.

Fortunately, however, she was got off, and after all was over, I asked Hynes how he felt upon the occasion. To which he replied, that he expected he should have had the same sad scene to go over again; and with much less probability of escaping; for if he had been driven on shore he must inevitably have perished by the fangs of a tyger, as every one knows that all along that coast to Ingelee, at the entrance of the Houghley or Ganges, thousands of those most ferocious of animals inhabit; and so bold are they, that some have been known to snatch a man out of a boat, even in the middle of the day.

But to return to the Grosvenor.—Upon reflection, it seems a very great pity that the captain should have quitted the place where the ship was wrecked. By collecting the scattered fragments of the wreck, as they drove on shore, a boat, one would suppose

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might have been constructed capable of containing the whole of those who were saved, as was done by Captain Wilson of the Antelope packet. And particularly so, as the carpenter's and caulker's crew all got safe on shore.

They might then have coasted it along shore, putting into every bay as they proceeded, in order to water and refresh. They would thus have found a much easier and quicker passage to the Cape, than by attempting, as they did, to travel by land, subject to a thousand difficulties, the slightest of which were much too arduous and fatiguing for delicate women and children to encounter.

And here, though censure ought not to intrude itself into the mansions of the dead, the author cannot help reflecting upon the conduct of the third mate, who appears to have been highly culpable, in not attending to the first alarm of seeing land, and instantly convincing himself of the truth of it. Even a moment in such a situation was not to be lost. By an immediate attention the ship might in all probability have been put about, and by that means saved; whereas, when it was attempted by the captain, it was then too late.

We are told also, that in ten minutes after the ship had struck, the wind came off shore; so that if she had been put about in any time, the effect would have been, that her head

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would have payed off, which would have been a most fortunate circumstance, and the consequence the saving of the whole.

Captain Coxon is said to have declared to the unfortunate sufferers, that he expected to be able to get to a Dutch settlement in sixteen days. Surely, in that time, one would suppose he might have finished a boat; hooks and lines might have been made, and fish caught, which must have proved a more ready way of procuring a subsistence, than in passing through an unknown country, whose productions they were unacquainted with. They would at the same time have avoided the perilous rencontre either of the natives or of ferocious animals. The author is the more confirmed in this opinion from the circumstance of Trout, the Dutchman, telling the captain that he had been on board the wreck, and got from thence a load of iron, pewter, lead, and copper.

It may be opposed to this, that Captain Coxson might have been too much harrassed by the natives to attempt such a work in the situation they then were. But as we are given to understand that they always left the place at sun set, means might have been used to prevent this constant interruption.

We know that wood in abundance, and probably bamboo, grows in those parts; and as a number of hardy fellows, equal to any enterprize, were saved, enough could have

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been collected in the course of a few hours to have formed a *chêveaux de frize* round their little camp; and thus fortified, the natives would have been more inclined to barter with them, than to have disturbed them.

Hooks and lines might have been formed of twisted or plaited grass, or filaments of the cocoa tree; or the sails might have been unravelled for that purpose. Indeed, a hundred methods might have been had recourse to, in order to supply these necessary implements.

Weapons of defence also, might soon have been made, equal to any of those they had to encounter. And whoever has seen the Massoula boats at Madras, knows that much may be done without hammer or nails, even in boats of burthen.

In short, unless this imprudent resolution proceeded from the want of unanimity, which I need not say, in all situations that are any ways similar to theirs, is extremely unfortunate, the oversight was a very great one, and not to be accounted for.

G. CARTER.

FINIS.

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A

JOURNAL OF A JOURNEY

FROM THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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A

JOURNAL OF A JOURNEY

FROM THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

UNDERTAKEN IN 1790 EN 1791,

BY

JACOB VAN REENEN,

AND OTHERS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN,

IN SEARCH OF THE

WRECK OF THE HONOURABLE THE EAST

INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP

THE GROSVENOR;

To discover if there remained alive any of the unfortunate sufferers.

WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES, AND A MAP,

BY

CAPT. EDW. RIOU.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. NICOL,

BOOKSELLER TO HIS MAJESTY,

PALL-MALL.

MDCCXCII.

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INTRODUCTION.

This journey was undertaken during my residence at the Cape of Good Hope: And had it not been that the duties of my station would not permit so long an absence, I certainly should have endeavoured to have made one of the party. It was, however, a satisfaction, that I had not left that part of the world at the time our travellers returned to their several homes: And though exceedingly rejoiced, I was not in the least surprized to hear that they had discovered the wreck of the Grosvenor: Yet I could hardly give credit to the friends of Van Reenen, when they told me through what an extent of country he and his companions had passed; the distance and difficulties appeared so great.

It was my desire to be favoured with a copy of the Journal: But my departure for England taking place before I could get possession of it, the brother of Mynheer Van Reenen very obligingly sent it to me: And such as it is, literally translated, being hardly any thing more than a daily account of distances travelled, and a few occurrences, it has been thought worthy the public eye, if it were merely to do away the prevailing idea, that some of the unfortunate sufferers are at this time remaining alive in the country where the ship was wrecked. To the

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friends and relations of those unfortunate people it must be a matter of great consolation, to be informed, in a direct manner, that they are no longer existing in a state of misery; but that a gracious end has relieved them from their sufferings; of which there is not the least reason to entertain a doubt.

I never could have been induced to have said thus much, were I not convinced of the truth of this assertion: Nor should I have placed my name to this publication, had it not, for the sake of authenticity, been thought, in some degree, necessary. It is hardly probable, indeed, that it ever would have been thought worthy of being communicated to the public, as the disaster of the Grosvenor is not now sufficiently recent to be interesting, and the sorrows occasioned by that accident might, by the operation of time, in a great measure, have subsided. But as it is to be feared, some late publications* may have renewed the painful feelings of those principally interested in the fate of the supposed survivors, the information contained in this Journal could not be suppressed.

The philosopher perhaps may regret, that in a journey so new in itself, and into a country perfectly unknown and unfrequented

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* Vaillant's Travels. Bligh's Voyage. Narrative of the Loss of the Grosvenor, compiled from the Examination of John Hynes.

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by former travellers, a more minute account is not given: And particularly that distances were not more accurately ascertained, than merely by the vague computation made use of in the journal; which must have been rendered still more difficult to ascertain by the mountains passed over, the precipices to be avoided, and the woods that it was necessary either to go round, or cut through. For which reason it is to be wished, that some one of the party had possessed a sufficient knowledge of practical astronomy, to have established their latitudinal situations at particular periods. But this is perhaps not so much to be wondered at, when we consider how very little it is attended to by travellers, who write whole volumes, and to whom it would be offering the highest offence, were they not to be considered of the first class of scientific men.

A person possessing the advantages of science and information would have been enabled, in a journey of this kind, to have gratified the mind of the curious, with a description of the climate, natural history and productions of the country, and of the manners and customs of its inhabitants. But if Van Reenen has not satisfied them in these particulars, it is not without some obligations that we have received from him a plain unornamented detail of facts; a journal writ-

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ten solely as a memorandum for himself, and as a proof to others of what he and his companions had done.

It is but justice to him to observe, that his journal was never intended to be given to the world, and that he is entirely unapprized of its publication. It is hoped, however, that it will not be deemed void of objects sufficiently interesting to render it worthy perusal; at the same time it bears testimony to the laudable motives and zeal of the author, who planned the expedition, and of the spirit and enterpize of every one engaged in the execution of it. Their exertions to relieve the misfortunes of our countrymen demand, at least, the publication of their endeavours, as the only means in our power of expressing our gratitude: And I am proud in the honour of feeling my wishes most cordially seconded by the President of the Royal Society, to whom the journal was submitted previous to its being given to the public.

Since I had the pleasure of receiving this journal, Sir Joseph Banks was so kind as to send me another copy, that was transmitted to Sir John M'Pherson by Mynheer Van de Graaff, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with a letter, acquainting Sir John, that the expedition was undertaken with his approbation, and lamenting that the travellers had not been able to discover any of the unfortunate sufferers remaining alive.

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The map to illustrate the journal is compiled in the following manner.

The line of the sea coast, from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Great Fish river, is copied from a maritime survey begun in the year 1781, and finished in the year 1785*. The interior parts of the country, between the Cape and the above river, are copied from the journies of Sparman and Patterson, subservient to the distances mentioned by Van Reenen, and corrected by the line of the sea coast laid down from that survey.

From the Great Fish river, towards the north east, the sea coast, bays, and mouths of rivers are an exact copy of a chart compiled by D'Apres de Mannevillette, in his Neptune Oriental: The course of Van Reenen's journey from that river to the spot where the Grosvenor was wrecked is made correspondent to it.

Throughout the journal the word hour is to be considered as distance, and not time.

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* This maritime survey is the best chart of the southern extremity of Africa that has ever yet been made. There are reasons why it is necessary not to mention the channel through which it came into my hands. It will be an acquisition to seamen, unless a more extensive chart of the soundings should make its appearance from Mr. Dalrymple, whose works will for ever ensure to him the grateful reverence and respect of navigators of every country.

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Travellers at the Cape of Good Hope reckon distance by hours: one hour being supposed equal to about a league.

If it had been possible to give the exact track Van Reenen travelled, it would have been right to have laid it down in the map upon that measurement. But as it is not practicable to trace every turn and winding of the way; in order to ascertain, as well as is in our power, how far to the north-east the travellers proceeded, whereby we may know in what latitude the Grosvenor was wrecked, a straight line of 150 leagues and 2 miles (being two miles only allowed for each of the 226 hours travelled outward) was extended from the Great Fish river; and where it intersected the line of the coast, there is marked the place of the wreck, in latitude 27°. But as the return home contains only 197 hours, the same mode of computation, by allowing two miles to each hour, brings the wreck into the latitude of 28°. It is more than probable that the ship was wrecked somewhere between these two latitudes: which is corroborated by the account given in the Journal, of Rio de la Goa being at the distance of forty or fifty hours.

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All the rivers to the northward of the Great Fish river are inserted from the distances mentioned in that part of the journal, without any pretensions to geographical accuracy.

It is remarked that the rivers of the southern extremity of Africa are, in general, small and fordable, with very few exceptions.

E. RIOU.

London, 15*th May*, 1792.

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A JOURNAL,

Kept by Jacob Van Reenen, on a journey to the place where the English ship the GROSVENOR, commanded by Captain JOHN COXON, was wrecked, on the 4th of August, in the year 1782, to discover if any of the unfortunate crew were still living: in which he was accompanied by the following persons; and on the 24th day of August, 1790, sat out from a place called Kaffer's Kuyls river towards the river Anderadeira de Natal, or Cape Natal, where the ship was wrecked*.

Jan Andries Holtshausen,
Hilgert Mulder,
Lodewyk August Prins,
Cornelis Jacobus Mulder,
Tjaart van der Waldt,
Pieter Lombart,
Stephanus Scheepers,
Hendrik Janssen van Rensburg,
Philip Holtshausen,
Ignatius Mulder,
Pieter van der Waldt,
Jacob Joubert.

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* The Grosvenor, it will be found in the journal, was wrecked far more northerly than is generally supposed to be the situation of Cape Natal. But all that coast is indefinitely called Cape Natal.

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Tuesday 24th. 7 hours.—Jan Andries Holtshausen, Hilgert Mulder, Lodewyk August Prins, and myself Jacob Van Reenen, sat out from Kaffer's Kuyls river with four waggons, and in seven hours arrived at the little valley near the Gous river.

Wednesday, 25th. 7 hours.—We proceeded from the before-mentioned valley to the Lange Touw, and passed the Gous river.

At nine o'clock at night one of our baggage waggons was overturned, which obliged us to unharness. Had travelled seven hours this day.

Thursday, 26th. 7 hours.—By break of day, the waggon having been put to rights, we travelled on to the Klyne Paerde kraal*, which was again seven hours journey.

Friday, 27th. 3 hours.—We were now at the beginning of the Hattaqua's klooft, and had travelled only three hours towards the Groote Paerde kraal‡, when one of the hindermost fastenings of one of the baggage waggons broke, which was repaired at the house of Jacob Ruyter.

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* Little Horse village.

† The word kloof signifies a passage between mountains.

‡ Great Horse village.

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Saturday, 28th. 5 hours.—Thence we proceeded five hours, to the Savraana kraal.

Sunday, 29th. 8 hours.—From which place we journeyed on to the Was river, where Hilgert Mulder and Lodewyk Prins, taking the road through the Lange kloof, left us, and having agreed to meet at the Assegaye wood, on the other side of the Bosjesman's river, Jan Andries Holtshausen and myself took the route through the Caroo, as the nearest way. At ten o'clock this night one of the baggage waggons was again overturned; which accident happened between the Camnasie and Dooru rivers. We had this day travelled eight hours; and having put the waggon in order, proceeded.

Monday, 30th. 8 hours.—At eight o'clock in the morning we forded the river Camnasie: and by the time it was dark, in a journey of eight hours, the Elephant river was passed.

Note. The Camnasie falls into the Elephant river.

Tuesday, 31st. 7 hours.—We this day travelled seven hours, in the course of which we crossed the Elephant river six different times.

Note. As our route was to proceed along the banks of the Elephant river, we were very frequently under the necessity of crossing and recrossing it, in order to preserve the best track.

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The Cangoos river discharges itself into the Elephant river.

SEPTEMBER, 1790.

Wednesday, 1st. 11 hours.—We, this day, crossed the Elephant river five times, when Holtshausen and myself left the waggons, and, mounting our horses, proceeded to the warm bath at Tjaart van der Waldt's, situated above the Elephant river. Here we saw the bath, which is very powerful and salutary for several diseases. Van der Waldt promised to meet us at Stephanus Scheepers's house in the Winter hoek*, where we agreed to wait for him.

We had this day travelled eleven hours.

Thursday, 2d. 8 hours.—Returned to our waggons. Passed the river eight times to its source, and arrived at the dwelling of Anthony Nortie Lyd, which we left, and proceeded eight hours to the Capok kraal.

Note. The Elephant river discharges itself into the Gous river, and the Gous river into the sea in or about St. Catherine's bay.

Friday, 3d. 7 hours.—Departing from the Ganna kloof, and leaving the black rocks on our left, we took the way to the Winter hoek;

* Winter corner.

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and, having travelled seven hours, arrived at the deserted dwelling called Dieniedouw.

Saw several Terra Natal fowls.

Saturday, 4th. 5 hours.—Thence proceeded five hours farther, to a deserted dwelling called Koeye fonteyn*.

Sunday, 5th.—Were obliged to remain the whole of the day at this place, owing to a very heavy fall of rain.

Monday, 6th. 6 hours.—Travelled forward again, and in six hours arrived at the beginning of the Winter hoek.

Saw several tracks of spring bucks†.

Tuesday, 7th. 6 hours.—This day, in five hours, we arrived at the place of Stephanus Scheepers in the Winter hoek.

Wednesday, 8th.—Remained here all this day.

Thursday, 9th.—Tjaart van der Waldt and his son Pieter van der Waldt came to us.

Friday, 10th.—Preparing to depart on the next day.

Saturday, 11th. 7 hours.—Left this place in company with Jan Andries Holtshausen, Tjaart van der Waldt, Pieter van der Waldt, and Stephanus Scheepers, and in seven hours arrived at the Groote* river, which falls into the Camtours.

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* Fonteyn signifies a spring. † A small kind of deer.

* Great river.

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Sunday, 12th. 8 hours.—Thence, for eight hours, through a fine meadow country, to the Wolves fonteyn.

Monday, 13th. 10 hours.—From which place, in ten hours, we arrived at the Sunday river, which keeps its name until it falls into the sea, and is in this spot (the Caroo veld) quite dry.

Tuesday, 14th.—We were obliged to halt this day, as the river was too deep to pass.

Wednesday, 15th. 5 hours.—Forded the river to a little brook overgrown with thorns, and in five hours travelled over the Bruynjies hèights in the Caroo veld.

Thursday, 16th. 7 hours.—Thence onward seven hours to Bosjesmans river, through a country of fine long broken grass and small shrubs†.

Friday, 17th. 10 hours.—Forded the Bosjesmans river, and, having travelled ten hours, arrived at the house of Hendrik Janssen van Rensburg.

Saturday, 18th.—Here we rested. Jan Andries Holtshausen and myself, mounting our horses, rode to the Assegaye wood, the place of our general rendezvous, to see if the rest of our party were arrived.

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†The grass of this part of the country grows to a very great height, and is very coarse; and when dried by the heat of the sun, is beaten down and broken by wind and heavy rain.

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Sunday, 19th. — It being very rainy weather, and none of our companions having yet joined us, we remained at the wood all day.

Monday, 20th.—Three waggons of Cornelis Mulder, the waggon with the boat, and one belonging to Hilgert Mulder arrived; and with them Ignatius Mulder and Philip Holtshausen, who told us that the rest of our companions, purposing to return the next day, had gone on horseback to the mouth of the Bosjesmans river, in order, if possible, to persuade Solomon Fereira to accompany us. We immediately rode back to our waggons, to prepare every thing for the journey, having appointed the next rendezvous at the Brakke river.

Tuesday, 21st.—The whole of this day was employed in making preparations for our journey.

Wednesday, 22d. 3 hours.—Proceeded three hours to the Brakke river.

Thursday, 23d.—Here we rested, all our party being assembled excepting Jacob Joubert.

Friday, 24th. 4 hours.—Left the Brakke river with ten waggons, each provided with double teams*; fifty-six horses and forty

* A team consists of twelve, fourteen, and sixteen oxen. And by double teams is meant two teams for each wagon, to serve for relays.

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armed Hottentots; and in four hours travelling arrived at the Little Fish river.

Saturday, 25th. 3 hours.—Four hours elapsed in getting the baggage, boat and waggons over the river; whence we proceeded three hours to the Great Fish river.

Sunday, 26th. 4 hours.—It was with great danger we crossed the last-mentioned river; after which, we arrived in four hours at the spring called Kruyers kraal, the boundary of the Christians and Kaffers.

Monday, 27th. 5 hours.—We this day got on five hours, to a little brook, to which we gave the name of Punch, as the weather being exceedingly cold, our punch, for that reason, was made rather strong.

Saw a great quantity of game, and shot two male eelands*.

Tuesday, 28th. 8 hours.—We travelled hence eight hours farther; and passing over a small brook called Caaga, came to a vast plain, extending as far as the river called Caapna, or fine meadows; which name it highly merits from its delightful situation. The whole country is intersected with rivulets capable of overflowing the adjacent meadows, and possesses every requisite for becoming a most convenient and charming settlement. It is well adapted for cattle, as

* A large and very handsome animal of the elk kind.

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it is covered with an abundance of long broken-down grass. We here met with a great quantity of different sorts of game. Shot two buffaloes.

Wednesday, 29th. 6 hours.—Proceeded six hours farther; but were under the necessity of halting to unharness, as old Holtshausen was taken exceedingly ill with the gravel.

Thursday, 30th. 7 hours.—This day we travelled seven hours, to the Kat† river, or Kaffer's or Hottentot's Hunca river, and arrived at the first Kaffer's kraal, where we were visited by several of those people.

In the evening we posted a night watch.

OCTOBER, 1790.

Friday, 1st. 8 hours.—Passed another brook at the beginning of the Keis kamma, where several Kaffers came to us from their chief, Captain ‡Sambee. We sent two of our people (Kaffers) to him, to ask permission to travel through his country, and that he would supply us with interpreters. Passed another small brook and arrived at the Keis kamma, where we shot two birds, unknown to us; the Kaffer's name for them was Heemoe, which signifies "I see something." It is a bird

† Cat river.

‡ Captain is an appellation which has been given to the chiefs of districts or tribes by the colonists of the Cape. And by this title they are distinguished by their subjects.

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about the size of a large blue heron, but perches in trees and woods, has a tuft of hair on its head, in the shape of a paintbrush, of a yellowish colour, with black stripes; the head or crown like black velvet, a blue neck like a heron, black and white wings, and long feet.

We had travelled this day eight hours.

Saturday, 2d. 7 hours.—Proceeded, and this day travelled seven hours; during which we saw several Kaffers. We came to the determination of leaving this country and getting over the Kaffer mountains as soon as possible, dreading otherwise the encountering delays, or worse consequences, as these people were at war with each other, Captain Sambee being opposed to Captain Jaccaa, who, with considerable loss, had been already twice beaten.

The two Kaffers that we had sent to Captain Sambee returned to us, with a message from the captain, expressing his sorrow that he could not come himself, owing to his being unwell; and, wishing us a good journey. Above all recommended to us particular caution respecting the nation with which he was then at war; informing us likewise that the country, to which we were destined, was dangerous and difficult to pass.

After having procured two Kaffers as guides we crossed the river Keysana.

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Sunday, 3d. 5 hours.—Ascended the mountain; and, after having got on five hours, were under the necessity of stopping and unharnessing, on account of the rain.

Monday, 4th. 5 hours.—We this day proceeded five hours; but, in order to effect a passage over the mountain, were obliged to cut our way through a large wood.

Three Kaffers came to us with an intention to accompany us on our journey.

Tuesday, 5th. 10 hours.—Having got over the mountain, and passed through a branch of the Black Key river, called Hommonpoefoege, we arrived in the Bosjesmans land, at a small brook, where the Bosjesmans had painted in the cavities of the rocks very natural resemblances of several wild beasts; amongst them was that of a soldier with a grenadier's cap.

We this day had travelled the distance of ten hours, and had seen Bonte-bucks, two lions, and other wild beasts.

Wednesday, 6th. 8 hours.—Travelling onward, we proceeded this day eight hours, to a great river called the White Key.

Van der Waldt descried three Bosjesmans that were hunting; and pursuing them, laid hold of one, to whom we gave a bunch of beads and a piece of tobacco; and then letting him depart, he promised to return to us to shew us our way.

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Thursday, 7th.—Here we rested; some of the party making excursions on horseback, with an intention to shoot sea-cows*, but none were seen.

Friday, 8th. 4 hours.—Crossing the last mentioned river, and pursuing our journey four hours, we came into a plain country.

Saturday, 9th. 5 hours.—Rode five hours over a fine plain, interspersed with thorny bushes, and passed a river, which keeps the same name as the one before-mentioned.

We, this day, shot an eeland.

Sunday, 10th. 5 hours.—Proceeded five hours farther, and passed another river of the same name as that last-mentioned.

Monday, 11th. 5 hours.—Travelled again the distance of five hours, and passed another river. In the mean while we shot two eelands and a male buffalo. Saw three tigers, and met with a great quantity of game.

Tuesday, 12th. 5½ hours.—In five hours and a half travelling we came to the river Somoe. This is the last that discharges itself into the Key; which is the largest river running through the Kaffer land, and has always checked the progress of former travellers*.

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* The hippopotamus so called.

* Excepting the party who went in search of the crew of the Grosvenor in the year 1783, in consequence of the account given of the wreck of that ship by the few seamen, who, by travelling along the sea coast, were so fortunate as to arrive at the Cape, about four months after the accident happened.

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Wednesday, 13th. 5 hours.—Passed the river Somoe, situated in a beautiful country, and in five hours came into the country of the Tamboekies.

Thursday, 14th. 7 hours.—Arrived at the Doe, or Mud river, in a journey of seven hours.

Pursued and shot three male elephants.

Friday, 15th. 4 hours.—Cut out the teeth of these animals, and proceeded the distance of four hours.

Saturday, 16th. 9 hours.—We this day travelled nine hours: and in the mean while rode out in search of more elephants, but found none. However, we saw and came up with a lion and a lioness, which had killed a buffalo. Tjaart van der Waldt shot the lioness.

Sunday, 17th. 3 hours.—We had only proceeded three hours from our last resting place, when we were obliged to halt and unharness, owing to heavy rain.

Monday, 18th.—During our stay at this spot, several of the Tamboekies visited us; amongst whom was the chief, Captain Joobie, and, subject to him, Captain Louve. We gave them presents, and procured from them three Tamboekies, as guides.

Tuesday, 19th.—We still remained here, in order to shoot sea-cows, of which we shot two, shewn to us by the Tamboekies. We

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were this day astonished at the arrival of Jacob Joubert, who came to us with a waggon, attended only by eight Hottentots. Great as our joy was, in having another Christian of our party, our astonishment was not less at the boldness of the enterprize, in following us through such unfrequented deserts, merely because he had promised to join us.

Wednesday, 20th. 5 hours.—We now harnessed again, and proceeded five hours, passing a river called Nabagana. In the course of the journey we saw a lion, which was the largest that the most experienced amongst us had ever seen. We pursued it; but it escaped into the bushes, and we saw no more of it.

Thursday, 21st. 5 hours.—Travelling onward five hours farther, and ascending a great height we saw a large river called Bosjie, about the distance of two hours from us; but to which we could not descend, owing to the steepness of the approach.

Friday, 22d.—Here we halted, and whilst some of us were employed in exploring the best route to take, others went in quest of sea cows, and shot five.

Saturday, 23d. 5 hours.—Harnessed and proceeded five hours again; but were obliged to go a great way round about, in order to

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avoid precipices. It was by far the worst travelling we had as yet met with, owing to rocky hills and underwood.

Sunday, 24th. 5 hours.—Rode onward five hours to the river Bosjie, which comes from far inland.

We this day shot twelve sea cows.

Monday, 25th. 3 hours.—Forded the river, and proceeded three hours.

Tuesday, 26th. 7 hours.—We thence passed over a very steep mountain, and in seven hours came to a river called Nooga, having in the course of that distance shot four buffaloes and six elephants.

Wednesday, 27th.—Rested this day: in the mean while some of the party shot a male elephant.

Thursday, 28th. 6 hours.—Forded the last-mentioned river; when we saw the sea about the distance of two hours off. Here we met with a horse, that had escaped from a party, which had, seven years ago, gone on a similar expedition in search of the unfortunate Englishmen. It belonged to one Daniel Potgieter, was quite wild, and, on our approach, ran into a herd of eelands: but we pursued him, and at length caught him: he was the next day quite docile, and was mounted.

We now passed the river Nodei; and had this day travelled the distance of six hours.

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Friday, 29th. 7 hours.—Saw several elephants, of which we shot seven. After travelling seven hours, we arrived at the river Tathaa; where we shot a sea cow: and were visited by two of the Tamboekies; which was something extraordinary, as, ever since the 18th instant, when we parted with Captain Joobie, we had seen no natives; this tract of country having been depopulated by the father of Captain Sambee, called Gagabee Camboesa, who drove them and all their cattle into his own territory. Such few as are at present remaining, hide themselves in the woods and caves, and live solely on sea weed, and whatever they can procure by hunting.

Saturday, 30th. 6 hours.—Having passed the last-mentioned river, which is a very large one, we came, in a journey of six hours, to the Dombie, or Young Maiden river. It was from this part of the country that formerly, before Gagabee laid it waste, the Kaffers and other nations got their women, in trading with the parents.

Sunday, 31st. 4 hours.—We travelled the distance of four hours; when we were under the necessity of stopping and unharnessing near the river Tasana, in order to explore a way. Several persons, seven years ago, got as far as this river, in search of the unfortunate crew of the Grosvenor, whence they returned back.

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NOVEMBER, 1790.

Monday, 1st. 4 hours.—Lodewyk Prins shot a sea cow in the nose, which afterwards came to the shore and was killed. Passed the river, and advanced only four hours, as we were obliged, in order to proceed, to cut through two woods.

Tuesday, 2d. 2 hours.—Thence we rode two hours, to a wood, where we shot an elephant; but were obliged to unharness, as I was taken excessively ill with violent pain in my limbs, and a lameness in my right arm, which prevented my being any longer able to endure the motion of the waggon.

The weather was very unsettled, changing suddenly very often in the course of the day; and for two hours we had a very severe thunder storm.

Wednesday, 3d.—We left this spot, and arrived on a height, whence we saw several villages of the Hambonaas, a nation quite different from the Kaffers; are of a yellowish complexion, and have long coarse hair frized on their heads like a turban. We sent four of our men to the chief, whose name is Camboosa, with a present of beads and a sheet of copper. Five of them came to us, to whom we gave small presents of beads. They told us, that subject to them was a

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village of *bastaard** Christians, who were descended from people shipwrecked on that coast, and of which, three old women were still living, whom Oemtonoue the Hambonaa captain had taken as his wives.

Thursday, 4th. 1 hour.—Proceeded an hour: when we were stopped by heavy rain; but mounted our horses and rode to the before-mentioned village, where we found that the people were descended from whites, some too from slaves of mixed colour, and the natives of the East Indies. We also met the three old women, who said they were sisters, and had, when children, been shipwrecked on this coast, but could not say of what nation they were, being too young to know at the time the accident happened. We offered to take them and their children back with us on our return; at which they seemed very much pleased.

Friday, 5th. 7 hours.—We now travelled on seven hours; in which distance we passed the Little Mogasie river, on the banks of which is situated the *bastaard* village, where they have very extensive handsome gardens, planted with kaffer corn, maize, sugar canes, plantains, potatoes, black beans, and many other things: they had also some cattle.

* The Dutch word *bastaard*, as it is here used, signifies a bastard or mixed breed. The Cape people, for instance, call all those Hottentots, bastaard Hottentots, whose race has been intermixed with the slaves brought from the East Indies, Mosambique, &c.

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We crossed also the Great Mogasie river, where is the residence of the Hambonaa captain, Camboosa.

During this day we shot seven sea cows.

Saturday, 6th. 7 hours.—Proceeded seven hours, near to a very large river, called Sinwoewoe, or Sea Cow river, where we understood from the natives that there was still an Englishman remaining alive of the crew of the unfortunate ship the Grosvenor.

Sunday, 7th. 2 hours.—Arrived at the river, after two hours travelling; but were obliged to unharness, as it was too deep to pass, on account of the flood. We, therefore, waited for the ebbing of the tide; and in the mean while saw on the opposite bank the before-mentioned Englishman, to whom we immediately called. He spoke the Dutch language; but, from the width of the river, we could not make out what he said.

Monday, 8th. 2 hours.—We forded the river; when this so called Englishman came to us, and told us that he was a free man, and had sailed in an English ship from Malacca. He promised to conduct us to the place where the Grosvenor had been wrecked; adding that there was nothing to be seen, excepting some cannon, iron ballast, and lead: he likewise said that all the unfortunate crew of that ship had perished; some by the hands of the natives, and the rest by hunger.

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The natives here brought to us some gold and silver, to exchange for red beads and copper articles, of which they seemed excessively fond.

This day we had only proceeded two hours.

Tuesday, 9th. 4 hours.—We now rode on four hours to a river called Woewanpoevoe, where we shot a sea cow.

Wednesday, 10th. 5 hours.—Passed this river and proceeded five hours farther, to the river Tanwoeta.

We now concluded, as this so called Englishman, who was to conduct us to the spot where the wreck lay, did not make his appearance, that he was a runaway slave from the Cape: in which conjecture we were confirmed by one of our *bastaard* Hottentots called Moses, whom this man had asked who his master was; and being answered by the Hottentot, that Jacob van Reenen was his master, he then asked if it was a son of old Jacob van Reenen, or Cootje, as my father was commonly called; the Hottentot answered yes: he then told him he was well known at the Cape, and had a wife there and two children. The fear that we should lay hold of him and carry him with us, most probably prevented his ever returning to us again*.

* There can be no doubt that this man is the person mentioned in the narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor, compiled from the examination of John Hynes, where he

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Thursday, 11th.—We remained the whole of this day by the side of the river, it being too high to pass.

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is called a Dutchman, by the name of Trout: to elucidate which, the following are extracts from that narrative.

"They soon after were met by a party of the natives, "consisting of about thirty, whose hair was made up in "the form of sugar loaves, and their faces painted red. "Among them was a man who spoke Dutch. His name, "as they afterwards learnt, was Trout†. Having com- "mitted some murders among his countrymen, he had fled "to these parts for refuge and concealment. When he "came up to the English, he enquired who they were, "and whither they were going; and on being told that "they were English, had been cast away, and were „ endeavouring to find their way round to the Cape of „ Good Hope, he informed them that their intended „ journey would be attended with unspeakable difficulties; „ that they had many nations to go through, and many „ deserts to pass, exclusive of the dangers they would „ experience from the vast numbers of wild beasts they „ were sure to meet with; all which, he said, would render „ their attempt nearly impracticable.

"This information did not in the least contribute to raise "the spirits of the shipwrecked wanderers. They offered "the man any money he should require, to conduct them "to the Cape, but could not prevail upon him to under- "take it. The reasons he gave were, that he was afraid "of putting himself into the power of the Dutch. Besides

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† "In the account given by Price, Lewis, Warming- "ton, and Larey, the first party of the shipwrecked "crew that reached England, this man is supposed, from "his being of a lighter colour than the natives, and "having straight hair, to be a Malayman. But it is "much more probable that, according to Hynes, he was "an inhabitant of the Dutch colonies, which extend "almost to the borders of Caffraria; and his colour and "hair pronounce him to be of that mixed breed, "between the Dutch and Negroes, with which those "settlements are known to abound. And this con- "clusion is undoubtedly confirmed by his name (Trout) "which Hynes is able to give.

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Friday, 12th. 3 hours.—Having passed the river, and travelled three hours, we arrived at a wood, through which we were to cut our way.

Saturday, 13th. 2 hours.—We got through this last-mentioned wood, and were obliged soon after to cut through another, having proceeded only two hours.

Sunday, 14th. 3 hours.—We this day proceeded three hours, and crossed a river called Bogasie, at the mouth of which in the sea we shot two sea cows.

" which, as he had a wife and children among the natives, " he was well assured they would never consent to let him " go, if he was ever so much inclined to do it.

" The next morning they were joined again by Trout, " the Dutchman, who informed them that he had been on " board the wreck, and had got from it a load of iron, " pewter, lead, and copper, which he was now carrying " to his kraal. He then enquired how they came to fall " out with the natives, an account of which he had " received. He advised them to make no resistance in " future, especially, as from their not having any weapons " of defence, all opposition would be ineffectual. And he " was of opinion that if they followed this advice they " would meet with less obstruction from them. He was " dressed in a morning gown, belonging either to the " captain, or to one of the passengers; and when he had " held this short conversation, he took up his load of " plunder and marched off. At this interview he was quite " alone.

" They now arrived at a large village, where they found " Trout, the Dutchman, who shewed them his wife and " child, and begged a piece of pork. He told them that " this was his place of residence; and again repeated, that " the natives would by no means suffer him to depart, " even if his inclination led him to return to his own " country.

" He gave them further directions relative to their " journey, and informed them of the names of the places they " had to go through, with the rivers they had to pass. " During this conversation they were surrounded by a " great number of the natives."

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Here the natives brought us potatoes, sugar canes, corn, and beans, likewise gold and silver; for which we exchanged with them beads.

Monday, 15th. 4 hours.—Travelling onward we passed a little brook near the sea side.

Here Jan Andries Holtshausen had the misfortune to fall into a pit of burnt stakes*, by which he was terribly wounded in the palm of his left hand.

We now came to a height that we could not pass without great danger and difficulty; and where we learnt that the wreck was not far off. We therefore determined to halt, and to go on horseback to the spot, to see what could be discovered.

Jan Andries Holtshausen, Tjaart van der Waldt, Cornelis Mulder, Hilgert Mulder, and myself, with Ignatius Mulder, mounted our horses and rode the distance of one hour and a half: when Jan Andries Holtshausen and myself were obliged to return to our waggons, owing to the necessity there was of dismounting and leading our horses

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* A pit is dug, and large stakes are driven into the bottom that stand upright, with their upper end sharpened to a point that is hardened by fire. Branches of trees and grass are laid over the points so as to conceal them and the pit; by which the elephant is taken unawares, and falls into the snare. In this manner the natives kill that animal.

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through a river, in order to proceed, the bed of which was full of holes and rocks: and as I was exceedingly troubled with great pain all over my limbs, and old Holtshausen, who had regarded his wound as a trifle, not having even applied a bandage to it, found his hand very painful, we neither of us dared venture on such an undertaking.

At our return to the waggons, we administered sweet oil to Holtshausen's wound, and made use of every other means in our power to assuage the pain; but it still continued, and did not in the least abate.

At night our companions returned to us, and told us they had been at the spot where the ship was wrecked; but had then found nothing of it remaining, except some cannon, iron ballast, and lead. They brought with them two pieces of spermaceti candle, and some fragments of English china*.

The wreck lay four hours from this spot, in which distance there were seven rivers to pass, for which we had no name.

We this day shot a sea cow.

Tuesday, 16th.—Some of our companions went again to the spot where the wreck lay, but saw nothing more than what has been

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* English white or yellow earthen ware, called so by the people of the Cape.

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already mentioned. Hilgert Mulder brought with him a piece of red sapanna wood†.

We this day shot two sea cows.

Wednesday, 17th.—On this day, with some others of the party, I rode to the above-mentioned spot; but saw nothing but five cannons and a great quantity of iron ballast. It was plainly perceived, on a spot of ground between two woods, that people had made fires and sheltered themselves: likewise, on a rising ground between the two woods, was a pit, where things had been buried and dug out again: this confirming to us what the runaway slave had told us; that every thing had been dug up and dispersed very far into the country. We also understood from the natives, that the greatest part of the goods had been conveyed to Rio de la Goa, to be there sold: which place, as well as we could learn, was from this spot a journey of four days, or of forty or fifty hours.

Thursday, 18th.—Tjaart van der Waldt, Hilgert Mulder, and Jacob Joubert rode along the sea side, about two hours farther to the northward than where the remains of the wreck lay; but could find nothing more than what has been already mentioned.

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† By this name the Dutch call a wood, they bring from Japan, used in dying. It very much resembles the Brazil-wood. The French call it sapan.

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It was now determined that we should return home; as, in the first place, several of our draught oxen had died, and many of those that remained were in a very sickly condition; besides, that old Holtshausen, from the excessive pain he suffered by the wound in his hand, became very impatient to get back.

The natives hereabouts expressed very great astonishment at our taking such great pains to come in search of the unfortunate crew. And the chiefs, and indeed the whole of them in general, promised that if any similar disaster should ever happen in future, they would protect and take care of the crew that might come on shore, and conduct them to us, if they could only be assured of obtaining beads, copper, and iron for so doing; which we promised.

It is to be observed, that to this place we had travelled three hundred and seventy-seven hours: which was two hundred and twenty-six hours beyond the limits of the Christian possessions; or rather so much beyond any Christian habitation. The distance from the Cape to the Great Fish river is two hundred and twenty-one hours: thus we computed that we were now distant from the Cape four hundred and forty-seven hours.

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THE RETURN HOME.

From the place where the waggons halted we travelled the distance of twelve hours inland, on horseback; during which we crossed seven rivers; the waggons, at the same time, proceeding homewards a journey of seventeen hours to the river Bogasie, where we caught some most delicious fish and oysters.—*17 hours.*

Friday, 19th. 5 hours.—We this day continued our journey five hours farther.

Saturday, 20th. 8 hours.—Passing the rivers Tanwoeta and Woewanpoevoe, in eight hours we arrived at the Sinwoewoe, or Sea Cow river.

Sunday, 21st.—We this day were under the necessity of halting, on account of the alarming indisposition of old Holtshausen, who was attacked with a locked jaw and violent convulsive fits, so that we expected his death every moment. At night our outposts gave an alarm of our being watched by the natives: upon which we fired several times in the air, and heard no more of them. That same day above two hundred of them had been with us, with gold and silver to barter: but we were now inclined to think that they only came with that pretext, in order to discover our force, and, if possible,

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to take an opportunity of surprising us when off our guard.

During the day we shot four sea cows.

Monday, 22d.—Poor old Holtshausen's illness was now increasing so rapidly, that we were obliged to sit up and attend upon him the whole night.

Tuesday, 23d.—This afternoon, at half past four o'clock, he expired. We, immediately, with some of the plank of the waggons that was most convenient for the purpose, sat about preparing a coffin.

Wednesday, 24th. 8 hours.—At half past eight o'clock this morning we interred the body of our friend, under a large kaffer-tree standing alone, on which we all cut our names: and departing, passed the river Sinwoewoe; and in an eight hours journey arrived at the Great Mogasie river.

Thursday, 25th.—Here we were obliged to halt, on account of a heavy fall of rain.

Friday, 26th. 8 hours.—Hence we passed the Great and Little Mogasie rivers; and after travelling eight hours, arrived at the *bastaard* Christian village. I would now have taken the three old women with us; to which they seemed well inclined, as appearing much to wish to live amongst Christians; but mentioned their desire, before they could accomplish such a plan, of waiting till their harvest, to gather in their crops: adding that, for this reason, they would at present

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rather remain with their children and grandchildren; after which, with their whole race, to the amount of four hundred, they would be happy to depart from their present settlement. I concluded by promising that I would give a full account of them to the government of the Cape, in order that they might be removed from their present situation. It is to be observed, that on our visit to these women, they appeared to be exceedingly agitated at seeing people of their own complexion and description*.

Saturday, 27th. 3 hours.—We left this village, and travelled three hours, to a wood, where we shot three elephants, the teeth of which we cut out.

Sunday, 28th. 5 hours.—Proceeded five hours; in the course of which we passed the river Tasana, and shot four elephants. We also caught a young one, and tied it to one of the waggons: but were, in a very short time, under the necessity of killing it, as its cries brought about us such a number, that we were fearful of being trodden to death: and during the night a very large herd of them passed by us.

* This family, it is easy to be conceived, may have given occasion to the answers made by the Kaffers, whenever they have been questioned respecting what they knew of the existence of the Grosvenor's people: and their answers, imperfectly understood by persons not understanding their language, may have given rise to the observations of Vaillant, and to what is mentioned by Bligh of Colonel Gordon.

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Monday, 29th.—We this day halted on account of the heavy rain; during which several of our oxen died.

Tuesday, 30th. 8 hours.—We now passed the river Dombie, and travelled eight hours.

Lost many more of our oxen. Passed the river Tathaa; in which we shot five sea cows.

DECEMBER, 1790.

Wednesday, 1st.—We employed ourselves this day in cutting up and salting the meat of the sea cows, that we had shot the preceding evening. By the time we had accomplished this, a large male elephant came up to the waggons. We instantly pursued and attacked him; when, after having received several shot, and that he had twice fallen, he crept into a very thick thorny underwood. Thinking that we had fully done for him, Tjaart van der Waldt, Lodewyk Prins, and Ignatius Mulder advanced to the spot where he was hid; when he rushed out, in a furious manner, from the thicket, and with his trunk catching hold of Lodewyk Prins, who was then on horseback, trod him to death; and driving one of his tusks through his body, threw him into the air to the distance of thirty feet. The others, perceiving that there was no possibility of escaping on horseback, dismounted and crept into the thicket to hide themselves. The elephant having nothing now in view but the

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horse of van der Waldt, followed it for some time; when he turned about, and came to the spot near to where the dead body lay, looking about for it. At this instant our whole party renewed the attack, in order to drive him from the spot; when, after that he had received several shots, he again escaped into the thickest of the wood. We now thought that he was far enough off, and had already begun to dig a grave for our unfortunate companion; at which we were busily employed, when the elephant rushed out again, and driving us all away, remained by himself there on the spot. Tjaart van der Waldt got another shot at him, at the distance of an hundred paces. We every one of us then made another attack upon him; and, having now received several more bullets, he began to stagger; then falling, the Hottentots, with a shot or two more, killed him as he lay on the ground.

The fury of this animal is indescribable. Those of our party who knew any thing of elephant hunting, declared that it was the fleetest and most furious they had ever beheld.

The Hottentots told us that the elephant's custom is, whenever attacked, never to leave a dead body, until, by piecemeals, they have swallowed the whole carcase: and that they themselves had seen a Hottentot killed much in the same manner as our friend, of whose

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body they never could find the least remains. This, probably, would have been the fate of our companion, had we not made so severe an attack on the elephant.

We now sat about finishing the grave, and, at half past six o'clock in the afternoon interred the body of the unfortunate Lodewyk Prins.

Thursday, 2d. 8½ hours.—We now proceeded, and during this day got on eight hours and a half, in the course of which we passed the river Nodei, and shot a buffalo.

Friday, 3d. 6 hours.—Travelled onward six hours, and passed the river Nooga.

Shot two elephants, and one sea cow.

Saturday, 4th. 8 hours.—We this day arrived, in a journey of eight hours, with very great difficulty, at the river Bosjie; and which we should not have accomplished, had I not harnessed four of my saddle horses to one of the waggons: to enable us, though slowly, to move on, we were likewise under the necessity of throwing away many of our elephants teeth. One of the waggons had but eight oxen, another six; not one that had a tolerable team to draw it. So that, what with the distress of not being able to proceed for want of cattle, and the melancholy reflection of having lost two of our companions in a very unfortunate manner, we were in a very lamentable situation.

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Sunday, 5th.—This day was spent in getting all our baggage over the river in the boat.

We shot two sea cows.

Monday, 6th. 3 hours.—Having passed the river, we proceeded three hours farther.

Tuesday, 7th. 7 hours.—We got on this day seven hours, and were obliged to travel very gently, as the oxen were continually failing, and some dying. And as it was with the utmost difficulty we moved, it was determined that Jacob Joubert should be immediately dispatched into the country of Captain Joobie the Tambookie, to endeavour to obtain some oxen.

Wednesday, 8th. 6½ hours.—We this day saw several elephants.

Jacob Joubert came back to us, bringing with him three oxen, which he had purchased. Unaccustomed as they were to the yoke, having never yet drawn, we were under the necessity of immediately harnessing them.

Travelled six hours and a half this day.

Thursday, 9th. 8 hours.—We hence proceeded by a different road, three hours higher up in the country than that by which we had come, being much more even, shorter, and in every respect better travelling; and, after a journey of eight hours, crossed the river Nabagana.

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Friday, 10th. 8 hours.—Thence we got on eight hours farther.

Saturday, 11th. 6 hours.—Travelled six hours: passed the river Somoe.

Sunday, 12th. 3 hours.—We this day shot four eelands.

Could only proceed three hours: and as we found that it was no longer possible to get on, for want of oxen; in order to avoid leaving our waggons behind us, having already thrown away a great part of our baggage, it was agreed that Hendrik van Rensburg, with some Hottentots on horseback, should proceed as fast as possible to the Bosjesmans river, to procure a number of draught oxen.

Monday, 13th. 3 hours.—Travelled onward three hours.

We now found the weather exceedingly cold; full as much as if it had been in the depth of winter; which I can only suppose to be occasioned by the height of the mountains we were in.

Tuesday, 14th.—We halted this day, in order to refresh.

Wednesday, 15th.—Finding it necessary to make this another resting day, some of the party rode on horseback to the White Keys river, where they shot fourteen sea cows.

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Thursday, 16th.—We were employed the whole of this day in cutting up the above-mentioned animals: the half of the best part of the meat we left behind*, as it was necessary to load ourselves as little as possible; the oxen, we had now remaining, being so exceedingly weak.

Friday, 17th. 5 hours.—This day we passed the White Keys river, and proceeded five hours.

Saturday, 18th. 7 hours.—Thence seven hours: in which distance we shot two eelands.

Sunday, 19th. 8 hours.—We now passed the Black Key river; having travelled, in the course of the day, eight hours.

Monday, 20th. 8½ hours.—Pursuing our journey, we arrived in the Bonte-buck plain, and shot several bonte-bucks*.

Getting on eight hours and a half, we passed two more rivers, which discharge themselves into the Black Key, and have the same name: which name that river has acquired from the rocks about it being of that colour.

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* The parts of this animal most esteemed are the fat from the feet and ribs, which is more firm and gelatinous than that of other animals.

* A large animal of the deer kind.

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Tuesday, 21st. 9½ hours.—Proceeded nine hours and a half; and crossing the Kaffer mountain, came into the country of the great Kaffers of Captain Sambee. Here we had the satisfaction of meeting with Jan Vioen and Pieter van Voorn, who had brought with them the draught oxen that we had sent for.

Wednesday, 22d. 7 hours.—Travelling seven hours farther homeward, we passed the river Keys Kamma, and also another small river running into it.

Thursday, 23d. 7 hours.—This day we passed the Kat, or Hunca river, and, in seven hours, the Little Doorn river†.

Friday, 24th. 8 hours.—Hence we proceeded eight hours farther, to the river Caapna.

Saturday, 25th. 11 hours.—Crossed the river Caaga, which runs into the Caapna, that falls into the Great Fish river; and arrived, after a day's journey of eleven hours, to our no small joy, once more at a Christian habitation, the dwelling of Willem Bota.

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† Thorn river.

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Sunday, 26th. 7½ *hours.*—Thence we passed the Great and Little Fish rivers; and the Kamma Dagga, the dwelling of Andries Dreyer: and in seven hours and a half we came to the place of Hendrik Janssen van Rensburg, on the banks of the Bosjesmans river.

Monday, 27th.—Here we staid all night; when Honoratus Moynier, the secretary of the district of Rynet, arrived.

Tuesday, 28. *22 hours.*—We now took leave of each other; and at two o'clock in the morning Tjaart van der Waldt, with his son Pieter, Hilgert Mulder, and myself, leaving the oxen, and putting our horses to the waggon, rode the distance of twenty-two hours, to the Sunday river.

Wednesday, 29th. *14 hours.*—Thence we proceeded fourteen hours, to the river Naraa.

Thursday, 30th. *26 hours.*—Then travelling twenty-six hours, we passed the Groote river, as far as under the mountain Erenkroon.

Friday, 31st. *6 hours.*—After which we went on six hours farther, to the dwelling of Antonie Nortier, above the Elephant river.

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JANUARY, 1791.

Saturday, 1st. 8 hours.—We now rode to the bath near the Elephant river; where we arrived after a journey of eight hours, at the house of Tjaart van der Waldt.

At this place we remained the two following days: and,

Tuesday, 4th. 10 hours.—The next day, after we had taken leave of each other, Hendrik Mulder and myself proceeded ten hours, to the place of Frederick Boota on the banks of the Elephant river.

Wednesday, 5th. 20 hours.—This day we travelled twenty hours, to a deserted dwelling near the Hattaquas kloof.

Thursday, 6th. 20 hours.—And passing the kloof, arrived by a journey of twenty hours at the Haagel kraal, the place of John Marx.

Friday, 7th. 26 hours.—Thence we departed; and passing the Gous, the Walvis*, and Kaffer Kuyl's rivers, safely arrived, after a journey of twenty-six hours, to my great satisfaction, at my place on the Kruys river.

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* Whale river.

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In our return home, from the place where we discovered the remains of the wreck of the Grosvenor, we had travelled only one hundred and ninety-seven hours to the Great Fish river; which computation makes the distance from the wreck to the Cape to be four hundred and eighteen hours.

Every one of our waggons, during this expedition, had been once or oftener overturned: which I mention, that it may be more readily conceived what troublesome and difficult ways we had to encounter.

It is worthy observation, that all the rivers mentioned in this journal were found to run from the northward, in a southerly direction into the sea.

This expedition was planned by me, with the previous knowledge of the governor Van de Graaff, in pursuance of whose command it met with the approbation of the landrost of the district of the county of Rynet. It was undertaken with the view of discovering if there still remained alive any of the English women, as had been reported, that were shipwrecked in the Grosvenor on that part of the coast in the year 1782, that we might have relieved them from a miserable situation; which was the only motive for undertaking the journey. But to our sorrow, we could find no soul remaining: and we are fully persuaded, that not one of the unfortunate crew is now alive. I was informed by a Malay or Boganese slave, who spoke Dutch, and had,

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some years before, run away from the Cape, that two years ago the cook of that ship was alive; but that catching the small-pox, he then died*.

(Signed.) JACOB VAN REENEN

Cape of Good Hope,
23d. June, 1791.

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* Had the party that sat out in search of these ship-wrecked people in the year 1783, prosecuted their journey with the same degree of zeal and resolution that our travellers have manifested, it is possible they might have discovered and relieved some that have since perished. Yet, as they could not have arrived at the place of the wreck in less than six months after the disaster happend, even had they gone out immediately on being informed of it by those few seamen who fortunately got to the Cape, there is no great probability for supposing, after such a length of time had elapsed, that any great number of the unfortunate sufferers could be remaining alive.

There is, therefore, less reason for lamenting the disappointment incurred by the failure of 1783, as probably only very few were then surviving. But what we have to regret is, that perhaps the failure of the endeavours of the unfortunate crew to save their lives was owing to their own misconduct. It is too often the case, that disorder and confusion are the consequence of extreme distress, and that despair, seizing on the unprincipled mind, hurries it on to a subversion of all good order and discipline: so that when the joint efforts of the whole are most necessarily requisite for the general good, it is then that each desponding thoughtless wretch acts from an impulse of the moment, which ever way his agitated tumultuous feelings direct him, and, from an erroneous idea of self-interest, or, wonderful as it may appear, from a desire of gratifying a rebellious and turbulent spirit at a time when it can be done with impunity, is always ready to overturn every plan that may be proposed or prosecuted by his superiors and the considerate few that may be of the party.

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Such must have been, and such indeed we are told was, the situation of the crew of the Grosvenor, subsequent to their shipwreck.

Though, it may be said, it is a very easy matter to see errors when the consequences have happened, it will not surely be too much to assert, that when this ship's crew were once safely on shore, with the advantages of what articles they could procure from the wreck, their situation, however deplorable, could, by no means, be considered as hopeless. For had a chosen body of ten or twenty marched four, five or six days to the northward, they must have fallen in with Rio de la Goa, where it seldom happens that there is not to be met with a French or Portuguese slave trading ship. But, allowing that Captain Coxon was very much out of his reckoning, and that he supposed himself much more to the southward than he was, which determined him to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, they might then have existed, in that climate, on the sea coast, sheltered by huts, until ready to set out; and, most assuredly, by persevering in good order and discipline, and conducting themselves with firmness, resolution, and conciliatory manners to the natives, they might have proceeded gradually and in safety to the southward, into the territory of the Dutch.

Had the crew continued under the orders and discipline of their officers, either of these objects might have been accomplished by men whose minds were not totally given up to despair: or they might have subsisted there on what provisions they could procure from the wreck, together with what they would purchase from the natives with the articles that the remains of the ship contained in abundance, besides what fish they might catch, until a boat could be constructed and sent to solicit assistance from the Cape, which they would have soon received.

There is very great reason to suppose, that the attempts made by these unfortunate people to get to the Cape, may have been thwarted by the villainy of the man mentioned in the narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor, by the name of Trout, who, when all things are considered, must be undoubtedly the same person that in the journal is supposed to be a runaway slave from the Cape. His unwillingness to have any intercourse with Van Reenen's party, to whom he might have been highly useful, as he spoke Dutch, and by whom he certainly would have been amply rewarded for his services, points him out as a person very much to be suspected of having done what he was afraid of being punished for.

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These reflections have been extended by considering the circumstances the shipwrecked people were placed in; from all which it may be fairly concluded that the greatest part might have effected a return to their native country, had any idea of the advantages of discipline and subordination guided them.

It is to be hoped, that the fatal consequences attending disorderly behaviour in these calamitous situations will, in time, impress on the mind of the seamen this incontrovertible truth, *that his only hope of safety must depend upon his obedience.*

To those who may have the misfortune of being shipwrecked on that coast, the information contained in this journal may prove of the greatest utility; as it will hold out the possibility of better success, in the attempts they may make to extricate themselves, than that which attended the weak efforts of the unfortunate crew of the Grosvenor.

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AGREEMENT.

We* the undersigned declare, as men of honour, that we will implicitly conform to the articles hereunder mentioned.

I. That we acknowledge Mynheer Jan Andries Holtshausen as our chief in this journey, and will obey him in every thing that is just and reasonable.

II. That we will in no wise conduct ourselves contrary to the laws and regulations of the Honourable Company, to whom we will deliver what elephants teeth we may procure, conformable to their orders.

III. That all the articles purchased by us, according to the inclosed lists, shall be in common to us all; and likewise, when such articles are disposed of, an exact account shall be rendered, and each receive his respective share.

IV. Should any persons be disposed and willing to accompany us, and to serve with us, they will be entitled to a similar share, and proper notice will be given to government thereof.

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* This copy of the agreement entered into by the travellers, previous to their beginning the journey, was received by Sir Joseph Banks, annexed to the copy of Van Reenen's journal, which the governor Van de Graaff sent to Sir John M'Pherson.

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V. Before that the first cost of the articles purchased is deducted from the sum arising from the sale thereof, and the remaining sum is divided into equal shares,—

VI. ———————— the elephants teeth shall be divided in nine shares, father and son to be allowed one share only between them.

VII. That none of us, be he who he may, shall secrete or withhold any thing that he may find, shoot or traffic for; but shall produce and bring the same forward to us the undersigned. Should any one be guilty of so doing, we shall denounce such person as dishonourable and ungentleman-like, and expose him accordingly.

These articles having been all approved of by us, in testimony of our good faith we have severally signed our respective names.

(Signed)

J. A. Holtshausen,	Tjaart van der Waldt,
H. Mulder,	H. Jans. van Rensburg,
J. van Reenen,	S. Scheepers,
J. Mulder,	P. R. Holtshausen,
L. A. Prins,	J. Mulder,
P. Lombart,	P. van der Waldt.

Agrees with the original.

(Signed) A. FAURE.

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Report

DATED 18TH MARCH, 1783,

BY

MR. ABRAHAM CHIRON

ON THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY
BARNEY LEARY AND SEVEN OTHER SURVIVORS
CONCERNING THE WRECK OF THE

GROSVENOR.

ORIGINAL IN CAPE ARCHIVES IN "ATTESTATIEN 1783,"
VOLUME C.400 P.141.

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Aan den wel Edelen Gestr. Heer Mr. Joachim van Plettenberg Raad Extra Ordinair van Neederlands India, mitsgaders Gouverneur van Cabo de goede hoop en den ressorte van dien enz.

Wel Edele Gestr. Heer!

Uw wel Edele Gestr. aan den onderget. Boekhouder van 'S E : Comp^{s}. Equipagie pakhuijsen alhier Abraham Chiron, nadien denselven in d' Engelsse Taale kundig is, hebbende gelieven te demandeeren omme van de persoonen die van het op de Oost Cust van Africa verongelukte Engels Schip the Grosvenor gesauveerd en uijt het Land alhier sijn opgebragt te vorderen en neemen berigt en Relaas van al het geene waarvan deselve met opsigte tot het verongelucken van dat Schip en de verdere omstandigheeden eenig Kennisse mogten hebben, So neemd den ondergeteekende in schuldige Obediente Uwer Wel Edele Gestr. geEerde orde de Vrijheid te berigten :

dat de voorsz. gesauveerde en hier opgebragte persoonen sijnde geweest Neegen Engelsse mattroosen in naamen

Bonny Larij van IJrland.
Thomas Leuwis ————
John Wahrneton van Wales

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William Hebberlin	van	Londen
Jurrij Mijer Evens	,,	————
Robbert Price	,,	————
francisco Dallos	,,	Genua
francisco Bianco	,,	Venetiën
en		
John Heins	,,	Lemmerik

dewelke gesamentlijk Eénstemmig hebben verklaard:

dat het voorm. Engels Comp^{s}. Schip the Grosvenor waarop sijn bescheijden geweest gecommandeert bij den Cap^{n}. John Coxen op den 6 Junie des voorl. Jaars 1782 alleen was vertrocken van Trinconomale en naar Europa gedestineerd:

dat wanneer het Schip op den 3 Aug^{s}. daaraan sig had bevonden op de hoogte van 32 graden 20 minuten Z^{de} B^{te}./: dog de Lengte hun onbewust:/zijlieden als toen den Capitain hadden hooren zeggen, dat hy giste nog 300 mijlen van de wal af te weesen:—

dat 's anderen daags morgens een quart na vieren de wind Z^{d}-W^{t} sijnde een van hun Thomas Leeuwes in de Groote Mast zittende land had ontdekt, waarvan Kennis geevende, had de wagt hebbenden Stuurman sulx egter in de wind geslaagen en niet willen gelooven.

dat een quartier uurs hier na het Schip op een klip vast raakende en daarop aanstonds de groote mast over Boord gevallen en kort daarop het Schip door de geweldige brandings op de klippen in Stukken geslaagen Sijnde, had men getragt door middel van een

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vlot het volk aan Land te brengen, dog waarbij drie mattroosen wāaren komen te verongelucken :

dat intusschen Twee Swarte Knegts ofte bediendens na Land sijnde geswommen met een Cabel touw en het selve aan de klippen hebbende vast gemaakt door dat middel d' Equipagie, op 16 man na, die verdronken waaren, aan Land was gesauveerd geworden : terwijl eenige Passagiers, waaronder meede, de Juffrouwen die op een gedeelte van het wrak waren blijven zitten, naderhand met het selve door een sterke branding meede op het Land wierden gesmeten :

dat sodra het Schip op de Klippen was vast geraakt, Sig opstonds een meenigte van Kaffers aldaar op 't Strand vertoond en hun hadden toegewenkt om aan Land bij haar te komen, dog welke natie vervolgens de ongeluckige Schipbreukelingen van alle derselver Kleederen beroofden, sonder hun egter eenig ander Leet te doen :—

dat nadat men van de Zeijlen van het Schip die men hadde kunnen bekomen, tenten opgeslaagen, en ter plaatse alwaar het Schip was gestrand nog drie dagen hadde vertoeft, men eijndelijk was resolveerd sig gesamentlijk Landwaerds in te begeeven en te Zien om bij eenige Christen natie te komen :

dat op den eersten dag van dees hunnen togt hunl. was ontmoet een man, die ofschoon bruijn van aangesigt, egter lang hair hebbende, en seer goed hollands Spreekende dus voor een Europees was gehouden die hun dan ook

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hadde geraaden de weg langs de Zeekant te houden, als wanneer Zijlieden in veerthien dagen tijds by Europeesche volkeren Souden aankoomen:

dat Zijlieden hierop drie dagen voortgereijst sijnde, dienselfden man weederom hadden ontmoet te rug komende en dragende eenige Stukken ijser van het wrak afgeslagen, die hun dan ook den weg aanwees om uijt de ontoegankelijke Rotsen langs 't Strand te geraaken:

dat Zijlieden hem navolgende waren gekoomen aan Zijne hutte of woning, alwaar meer dan 300 Kaffers waren t'saam vergaderd die hun vervolgens deerlijk mishandelden met geweld, de Kleederen van het Lijff scheurden en degeene die wijgerden het geene die woeste natie begeerde, af te geeven, met slagen daartoe dwingende:—

dat men des anderen daags van daar vertrocken en een Rivier Synde gepasseerd waar door de Juffrouwen en Kinderen door de mattroosen waaren geholpen na 5 a 6 dagen voortgedwaald te weesen, Sonder ijmand te hebben ontmoet men was gekoomen bij eene andere Heijdense natie Tamboekies genaamd, sijnde van gestalte groote Robuste menschen, dewelke hun Elendigen van al het geene de Caffers hun nog hadden gelaaten wreedelijk beroofden:

dat een gedeelte van dat ongeluckig gezelschap, waaronder Mr. Taijlor en Williams den tweeden Stuurman Mr. Shaw, Wm. Hebberlin en francisco Bianco hadden gere-

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solveerd Sig landwaards in te begeeven op hoope van eenige Europeese woningen te Sullen aantreffen, dog dat deselve persoonen na een vergeefse togt van 7 a 8 dagen, door een parthij Kaffers nagejaagt met het werpen van Steenen vervolgd en in een Rivier waaren gedreeven, Sodanig dat de meesten van hun bij die ontmoeting gesneuveld en d'andere wijnige daarvan ontkomene, behalven voormelde francisco Bianco, naderhand door honger en Kommer, in Sonderheijd mits gebrek aan Water door dorst versmagt en afgemat hier en daar waaren blijven leggen en dus Elendiglijk omgekoomen:

dat de andere parthij waaronder den Capitain, Opperstuurman, Collonel James, Mr. Holser en Juffrouw Nieuman beneevens de Relatanten den weg de Zeekust langs hadden gehouden en in die deerniswaardigen toestand drie maanden lang gesworven, geduurende welken tijdt sylieden gesamentlijk ter nauwer nood het leeven hebben kunnen ophouden met opgespoelde dode visschen en Zeerobben waardoor de meesten dan ook op een Jammerlijke wijse door geleedene rampen en fatigues afgemat om het leeven waaren geraakt, behalven Zij Relatanten die na eene fatale omswerving van meer als drie maanden, eijndelijk waaren ontmoet, door seekeren Landbouwer met namen Johannes . . . . . die hun naar Zijne plaats aan de Swartkops Rivier hebbende meede genomen waren sij vervolgens van daar met wagens van d'eene

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plaats tot d' andere vervoerd en eijndelijk geluckig ter drostdye Swellendam aangebragt.

dat den Landdrost aldaar op 't verhaal van al het hier vorengemelde en den deerniswaardigen toestand waerin Sig misschien nog eenige overgebleevenen dier Schipbreukelingen onder de woeste Caffers mogte bevinden terstond eenige gewapende manschappen met wagens hadde afgesonden om ware het mogelijk nog anderen dier ongeluckigen op te speuren, en waartoe twee der Relatanten te weeten Jurrij Meijer Evens en francisco Dallos Sig meede hadden te rug begeeven, dog dat na dat het voorsz: Commando eenige maanden in alle Caffers Craalen omtrend dien oord alwaar men dagte eenige dier ongeluckige menschen nog te sullen aantreffen, had rond gereijsd en na deselve vernomen, had men niets dan eenige droevige overblyfsels van Sommige dier Ellendigen Kunnen vinden, die WaarSchijnlyk, gelijk de meesten bevorens door honger en kommer deerlijk hun Leeven g'Eijndigt of door het wild gedierte sullen weesen verscheurd:

Alleen had men bij terugkomst van gem. Commando in eene der Caffers Kraalen, van voorm. Schipbreukelingen aangetroffen, drie Swarte Knegts en twee Meijden, die hunne meesters na dat Sij die op een jammerlijke wijse hadden Zien den geest geeven, hadden moeten verlaaten.

Voormelde neegen gesauveerde Engelsse mattroosen, van Swellendam herwaerds opgebragt Sijnde, sijn van deselve twee met namen

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Bonnij Larij en John Wharmeton op het Retourschip Amsterdam geplaatst geweest tot tijd en wijle deselve geleegendheid Soude hebben kunnen bekomen naar Europa tegeraaken; dog deselve Sig hebbende Geabsenteerd, en vermist Sijnde; praesumeerd men, dat Sij sig met een of ander vreemd Schip van hier Sullen hebben begeeven: terwijl William Habberlin, francisco Bianco en John Heins met het deens Schip Laurwich naar Europa vertrocken weesende van d overige anderen Jurrij Meijer Evens, Sig op het Retourschip 't Huys te Spijk en Thomas Leuwis, beneevens francisco Dallos en Robert Price hun 't Sij nog hier onder d' Ingeseetenen bevinden dan wel meede reets met een of ander vreemd Schip sullen weesen vertrocken.

Cabo de goede Hoop den 18 Maart 1783.

AB^M. CHIRON

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